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AUTHOR Blankenship, Glen; Tinkler, D. William
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ABSTRACT

This curriculum packet, designed for high school students, contains student activities that focus on worker training and apprenticeship programs, structure of the school system, family income, leisure time activities, structure of the federal government, and social programs/health care. The three lessons may be used individually via integration into the curriculum, or collectively as a complete stand-alone unit. Each lesson begins with an outline for teaching that includes instructional objectives, a list of necessary materials, and a sequenced list of procedures for using the activities provided with the lesson. The lessons in this instructional kit include: (1) "The German Worker"; (2) "Government in Germany"; and (3) "Culture and Daily Life in Germany." (EH)

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Cultural Reflections

Work, Politics and Daily Life in Germany

Social Studies Lessons
Written and Developed by
Glen Blankenship
D. William Tinkler

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Glen Blankenship, co-author of the lessons, is Social Studies Coordinator for the Georgia Department of Education and the former Instruction Coordinator of Social Studies for the Gwinnett County, Georgia, Public Schools. In addition to his work in the field of curriculum development and teacher education, Dr. Blankenship is a frequent presenter to civic and educational organizations across the nation. Dr. Blankenship earned his B.A. and M.Ed. in Political Science from Georgia State University, and a Ph. D. from Emory University.

D. William Tinkler, co-author of the lessons, is a middle school assistant principal for the Fulton County, Georgia, School System. Dr. Tinkler is active in his state's social studies professional organization, serving as president in 1993. He has also assisted in the writing of course guides and instructional materials on special topics. Graduating *cum laude* with a B.A. in Political Science from Duke University, Dr. Tinkler earned his Ed.D. from the University of Georgia.

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Contemporary Germany

Materials for the Social Studies Classroom Description of Publications

Overview of the Federal Republic of Germany is designed for middle school classrooms. The four lessons in the package correlate to the typical curriculum pattern in the United States (world cultures, geography and government). The materials focus on world studies and state studies from a comparative U.S./Germany perspective.

The Geography of Germany is designed for high school classrooms. The five lessons in this instructional package relate to the "Five Themes of Geography" (Location, Place, Human-Environment Interaction, Movement, and Region) as promoted by the National Geographic Society. The lessons are designed to support the teaching of courses in World Geography, U.S. Government/Civics, and Economics from a comparative U.S./Germany perspective.

Cultural Reflections: Work, Politics and Daily Life in Germany is also designed for the high school classroom. The three lessons in this instructional kit include "The German Worker," "Culture and Daily life in Germany," and "Government in Germany." Student activities focus on worker training and apprenticeship programs, structure of the school system, family income, leisure time activities, structure of the federal government, and social programs/health care.

Common Ground is a book of twelve lessons ideas for developing interdisciplinary activities. The suggested strategies promote communication between high school teachers of social studies as well as between high school German language teachers and elementary and middle school social studies teachers.

A Kid Like Me Across the Sea is a primary/elementary instructional package targeted at grades K-3. This series of five lessons address the following topics: physical and cultural geography; basic needs of food, clothing and shelter; community services and community helpers; transportation and communication; political symbols; and migration of people.

Communities and Regions in Germany is an instructional package targeted at upper elementary curriculum. This instructional package, presented to students as a travelogue, stresses basic map and globe/geography skills and present case studies of communities (cities/towns/villages) across Germany.

Additional support materials which support these instructional programs are also available: political and physical **wall maps;** *The Berlin Connection* and *One Nation Undivided* **videos;** Facts About Germany **handbook;** and additional resources from the German Information Center in New York.

The materials, developed by social studies educators in the United States and published by **Inter Nationes,** are/will be available through:

Single copies at cost price

American Association of Teachers of German (AATG)
112 Haddontowne Court, Cherry Hill, New Jersey 08034
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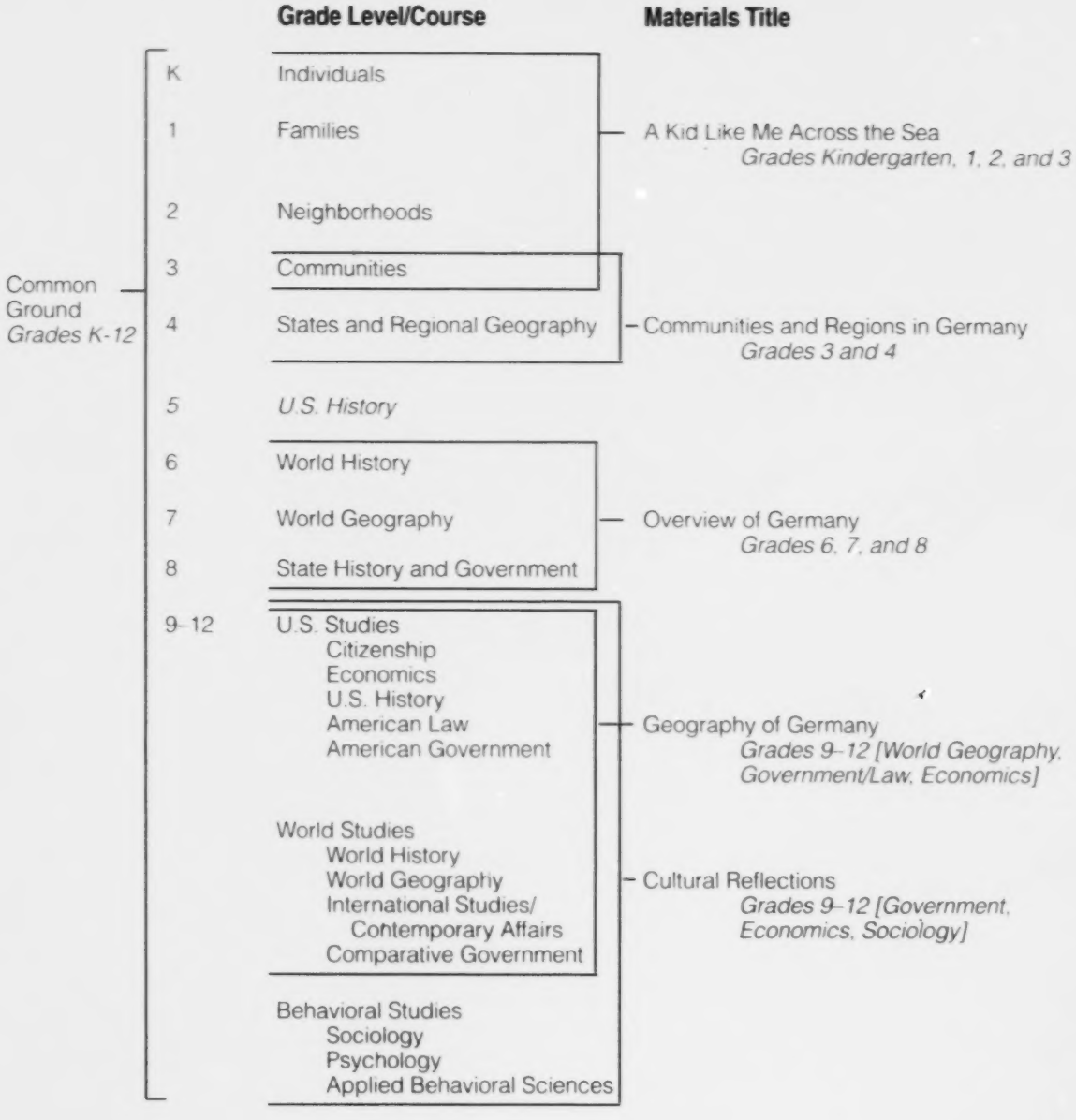
Materials for the Social Studies Classroom Scope and Sequence, K-12



Introduction

This collection of lessons was developed as a result of study/travel seminars attended by Georgia educators during the summers of 1989, 1991, and 1993. An ongoing goal of the project was to develop and disseminate exemplary lessons for teaching about the Federal Republic of Germany.

These lessons are designed so that they may be used individually via integration into the curriculum, or collectively used as a complete stand-alone unit. The teacher should adjust the materials to accomodate the needs, interests, and performance levels of students in their classrooms. Each lesson begins with an outline for teaching which includes instructional objectives, a list of necessary materials, and a sequenced list of procedures for using the activities provided with the lesson. The lessons provide the teacher with most of the materials needed for implementation.

The authors would like to thank the following Georgia educators for the significant contributions of ideas and materials resulting in this instructional kit.

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L1

Lesson 1 The German Worker

Lesson Objectives

The student will be able to:

- compare his or her personal family budget with how typical German families allocate their money.
- analyze and evaluate specific auto companies (GM and Daimler-Benz) in the United States and Germany.

Materials and Resources:

Activity 1 — Employment in Germany

- Transparency 1 "Employment"
- Transparency 2 "Work Time and Vacation Time"
- Transparency 3 "Partners: Employers, Employees, and Unions"
- Handout 1.1 "Employment"
- Handout 1.2 "Employers, Employees, and Unions"
- Handout 1.3 "Work Time and Vacation Time"
- Worksheet 1.1 "Comparing the Workforce in Germany and the United States"
- Handout 1.4 "Deutsche Doze: The Leisurely Lives of Germany's Worker Bees"

Activity 2 — German Workers' Productivity

- Worksheet 1.2 "Case Study of Two Auto Makers"

Activity 3 — German Household Income

- Worksheet 1.3 "Household Income Distribution"

Activity 4 — German Household Expenditures

- Transparency 4 "Income and Expenditures of Private Households"

Activity 5 — Household Buying Power (East/West)

- Handout 1.5 "Comparative Expense Data"

ACTIVITIES

Activity 1 — Employment in Germany

Germany enjoys remarkable industrial output and international market status while simultaneously providing long vacations and short working hours for its work force. How does this compare with the productivity and working conditions in the United States? Six weeks prior to beginning this activity, students as a class should contact the U.S. Department of Labor for current information about type and percentage of U.S. employment, union affiliation, average salary, productivity, vacation leave, and length of average work week. The teacher may use Transparencies 1, 2 and 3 to provide an overview of the work environment in Germany.

Then, students should receive Handouts 1.1 "Employment," 1.2 "Employers, Employees, and Unions," and 1.3 "Work Time and Vacation Time" as background reading about German workers. Using Transparency 1 and Handout 1.1 "Employment," ask students to fill in a data retrieval chart (Worksheet 1.1 "Comparing the Workforce in Germany and the United States").

After the data are compiled students can discuss whether Germany can continue to offer such high wages and social benefits while maintaining high levels of international market share. To focus discussion on such issues students should read Handout 1.4 "Deutsche Doze" and answer the questions:

- How does information in this article about the German work week and vacation time compare with information found in Handouts 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3?
- To what extent can one generalize the attitude depicted by the "salami cutter" to the general working population of Germany?
- Are Germans best characterized as "worker bees", "slugs" or as something in between the two? How do they compare with American workers?
- Does the current state of the German economy support or refute the author's comments about worker laziness? What evidence supports your answer?

Pupils should become aware of the fact that not everything in this article corresponds to reality, f.i. the interest-free loans for students are only paid 6 years at the longest, the average number of years for studying is 7 years; not the Germans take the longest vacations of any Europeans, the Dutch do. The experience of telephone conversations being cut off is not at all common.

Activity 2 — German Workers' Productivity

One way to focus on productivity and the German worker is to select a particular industry as a case study. Of particular interest to most students is the automobile, so it seems logical to choose a major German and U.S. car manufacturer for the case study. Have students first write to two manufacturers (e.g. Daimler-Benz and Ford) requesting such information as annual reports, product reviews, and other documents which detail average pay and benefits to workers. Then, students should complete Worksheet 1.2 "Case Study of Two Auto Makers." Ask students to refer to their worksheets to draw comparisons between the two auto makers and develop a set of criteria on which to evaluate their relative success in the market-place.

Activity 3 — German Household Income

Have students refer to Worksheet 1.3 "Household Income Distribution" and create a bar or pictograph that illustrates the data from the table. Make sure students know which variables go on the vertical and horizontal axes. A scale on the vertical axis should be created which illustrates a range from 0 to 6 million households. The various net incomes should be listed along the horizontal axis.

Once students have answered the questions on the worksheet, ask them to compare the German incomes (from former West Germany) with that of households in the United States. Ask what information students would need to make a realistic comparison of lifestyles in the two countries.

Activity 4 —German Household Expenditures

The following income data deals only with the former West Germany. The Federal Bureau of Statistics has compiled a list of average monetary figures for certain types of families that gives a general idea of typical income and expenditures.

Household Example I consists of two people receiving retirement benefits and who are on a fixed income.

Household Example II represents an average family - a married couple with one person working, 2 minor children, medium income. Household Example III is a four-person family of civil servants with a higher-than-average salary.

Here are the monthly figures for these three types of households in 1990:

	Example I	Example II	Example III
Gross Income	2236 DM	5534 DM	8635 DM
Income and property taxes	-0 DM	-453 DM	-1125 DM
Social Security premiums	-114 DM	-760 DM	-511 DM
Net Household income	2181 DM	4321 DM	6999 DM

Adding in additional income such as the sale of used goods, etc., the statistical disposable income for each of the three households is:

Example I	Example II	Example III
2181 DM	4586 DM	7603 DM

Using Example II as a model of an average German family and $24,600 a year as the average U.S. family, make comparisons about what percentage of this income is spent on various categories. Refer to the pie graph in Transparency 4 for the German expenditures. Ask students to inquire with their parents about what percent of their take-home pay is devoted to similar categories (rent/mortgage, utilities, clothing, food, car maintenance and travel and miscellaneous). Discuss how German and U.S. families differ in terms of their expenditures. What might account for these differences?

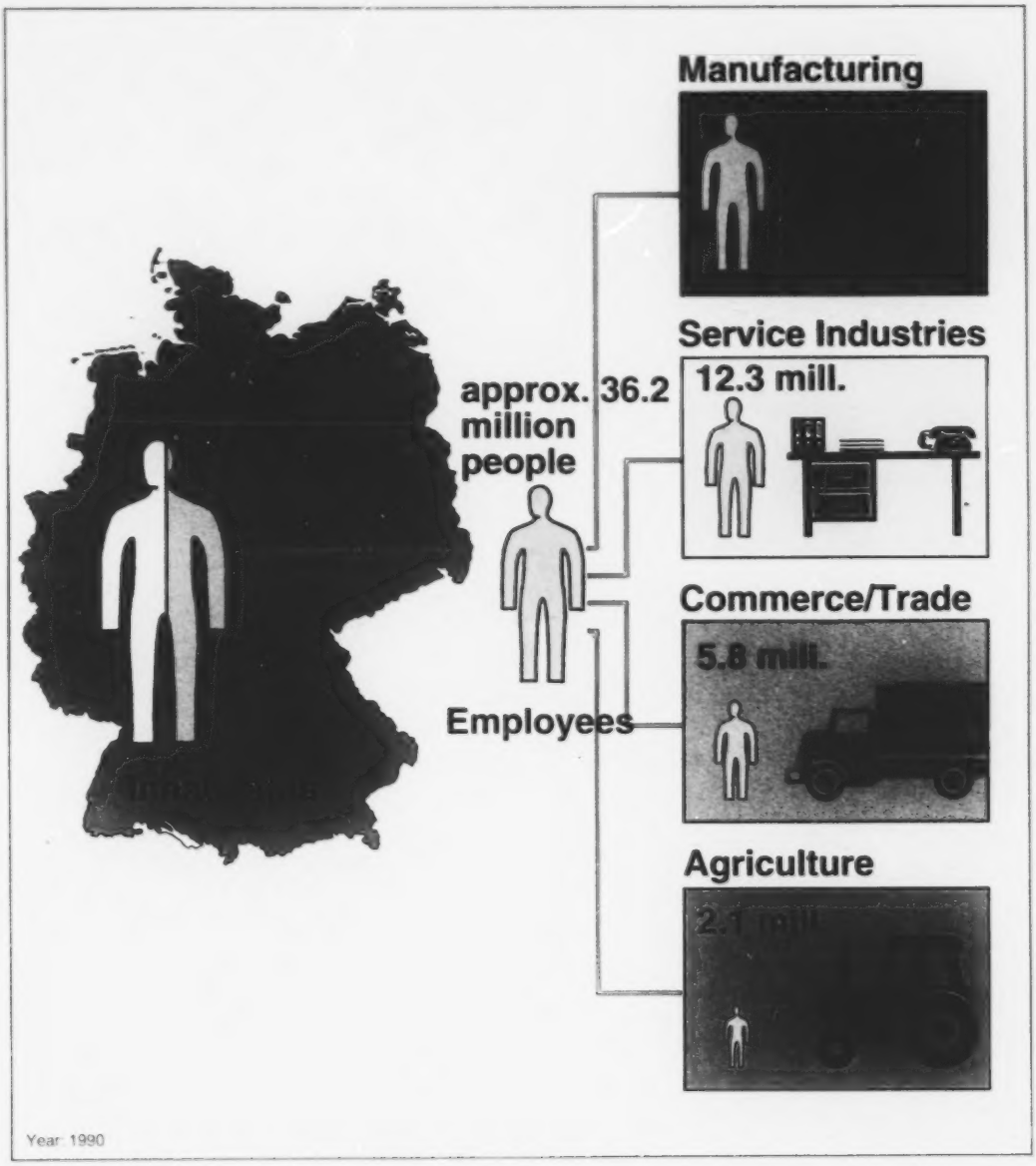
Activity 5 — Household Buying Power (East/West)

A comparison of incomes of the former West Germany and the former East Germany shows there is a great disparity between the eastern sector and the western sector. In 1990 the average income of a worker in East Germany was less than half of that earned in West Germany. In the west in 1989 the average monthly salary was 3650 DM gross/2300 net while in the east it was 1150 gross/980 net. To demonstrate to students the difference between household expenditures in the two nations before unification, distribute Handout 1.5 to students. Ask students to use the data in Table 1 to compute the total expenditures of each family (3576 DM in West Germany; 1559 DM in East Germany) and the percentage of the total income this represents for the family (89% in West Germany; 67% in East Germany). Next, have the students create two circle graphs showing what percentage of income is spent on the following items in each part of Germany:

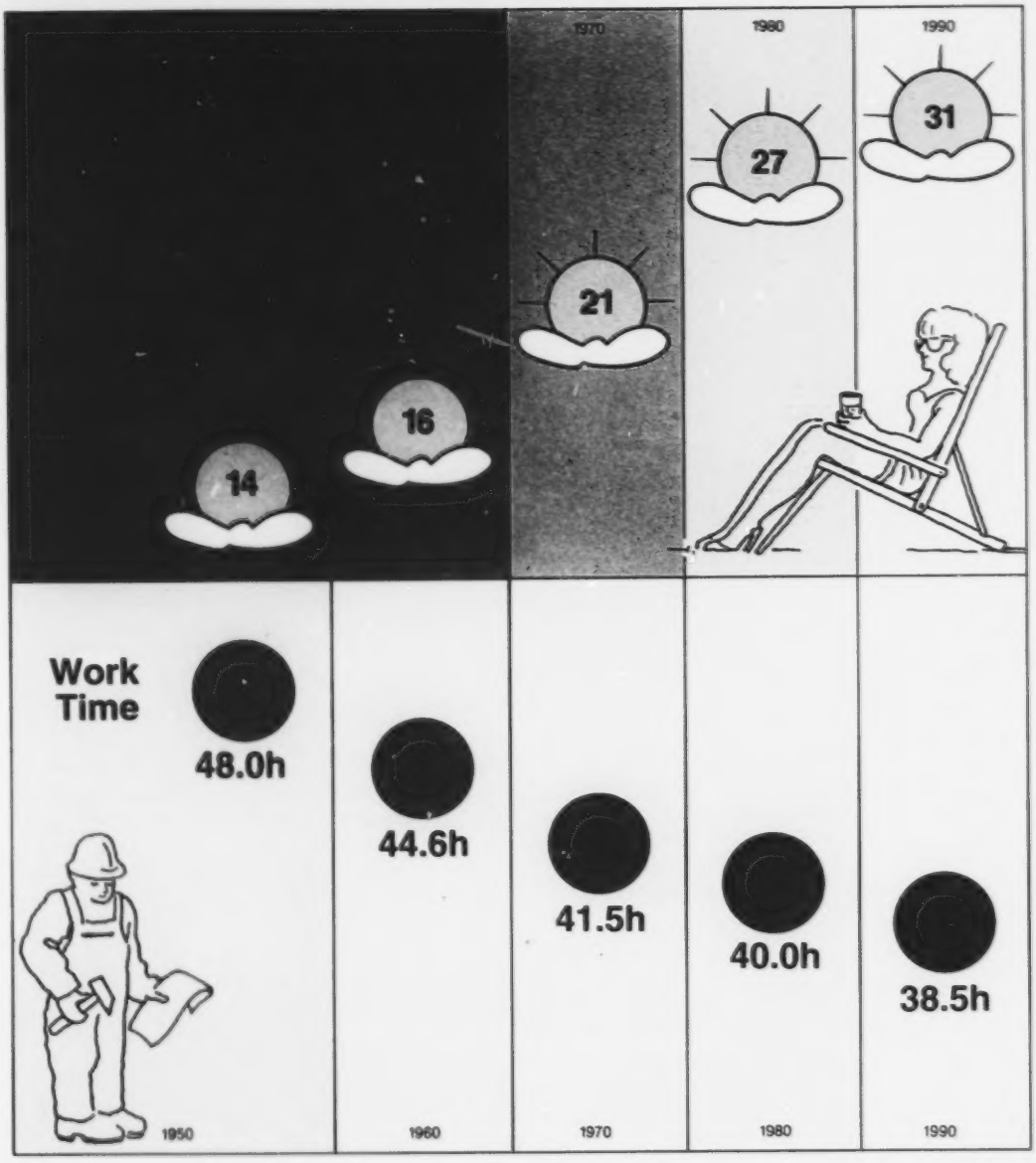
Food, Rent, Education/Entertainment, Furniture, Clothing, Utilities, Insurance, Luxury Articles, Car, Donations/Gifts, Traveling/Jewelry.

Students should note the marked difference in percentage of income devoted to basic needs between the regions. Also, ask students to speculate as to the differences in expenditure categories between east and west (e.g. lack of travel opportunities for East Germans). A comparison of buying power shows a marked difference between east and west. For any particular consumer good, a worker in former East Germany had to work longer than his counterpart in the west. Share the data in Table 2 with students regarding the amount of work time required to pay for each item. Based on these data, ask students to speculate, as to what items in the east were supported by the government. What items considered "necessities" in the west were considered "luxuries" in the east? As a result of the economic, monetary, and social union wages and salaries in the east are changing. According to present calculations, it is expected to take about ten years for incomes in the east to catch up with those in the west.

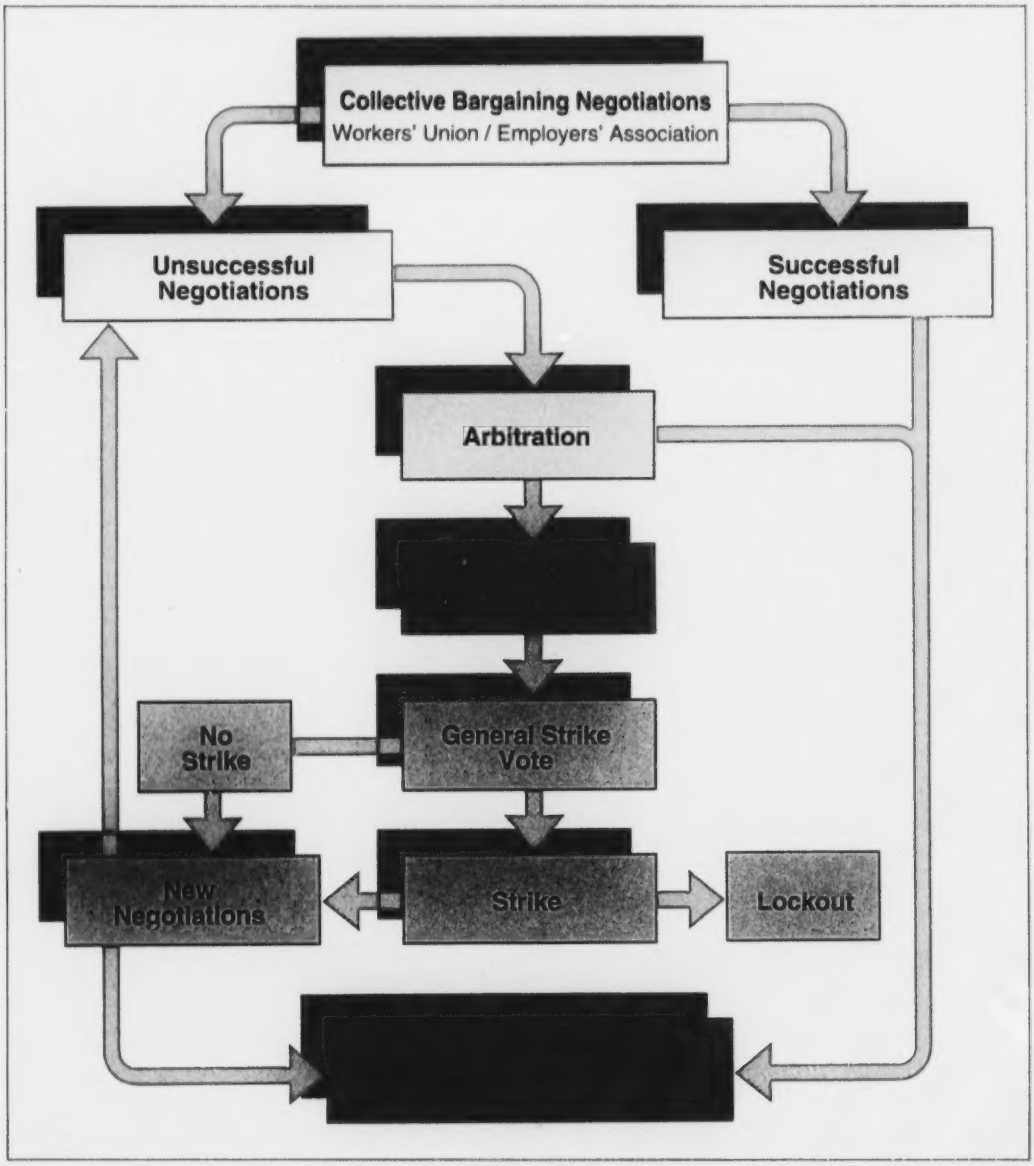
Employment


Manufacturing
Service Industries
12.3 mill.
approx. 36.2 million people
Commerce/Trade
5.8 mill.
Employees
Agriculture
2.1 mill.
Year 1990

Work Time and Vacation Time



Partners: Employers, Employees, and Unions



Employment

Germany has a population of about 79 million people (62.6 million West and 16.4 million East). Of this number 37.7 million are male and 40.6 million are female (29.7 million and 32 million West and 7.9 million and 8.6 million East).

In West Germany in 1989 there were 27.7 million people employed, which is 45% of the total population. 17 million of the male population (57%) were employed and 10.7 of the female population were employed (34%).

In East Germany as of September 1989, 8.5 million people (53% of the total population) were employed (about 4.4 million men (55%) and 4.2 million women (48%)).

In former West Germany in 1989, 2.46 million people were self-employed. An additional 561,000 family members participated in these enterprises. In former East Germany it was more difficult to be self-employed. Private enterprises could not employ more than 10 employees including participating family members. 35 years ago there were 1.6 million self-employed persons. In 1989 there were only 181,600 self-employed, mainly in handicrafts.

In former West Germany the number of employees in:

Industry and handicrafts	11.3 million
Service industries	10.4 million
Trade and Commerce	4.8 million
Agriculture	1.1 million

In former East Germany the number of employees in:

Industry	3.60 million
Service industries	1.90 million
Trade	0.98 million
Agriculture	0.96 million
Transportation/Postal Service	0.67 million
Construction	0.59 million
Handicrafts	0.28 million

In former East Germany relatively more women were part of the work force than in former West Germany (53% of women of working age in former West Germany were employed; in former East Germany it was 84%). The percentage of women in the various areas of employment showed a similar trend:

Type of Employment	West Germany	East Germany
Agriculture and forestry	2.9%	8.5%
Manufacturing	26.1%	36.6%
Trade, Commerce, Communications	20.9%	20.7%
Service industries	50.1%	34.2%

Employment

There are more and more women entering the work force, creating a problem of having enough child care.

In West Germany in 1989 there were just under 2 million unemployed, with about 107,000 taking short-time jobs [the employer reduces the working hours, and employees get only up to 68% of their net income]. At the end of August 1990, unemployment in East Germany shot up by 361,000; 1.4 million men and women had to find short-time work.

These are the consequences of the reunification process as far as employment is concerned:

While the western part of Germany experienced a slight decline in unemployment in the latter half of 1990, the five new states of former East Germany experienced a sharp rise in the number of unemployed. Change-over problems in several branches of industry, decline in production, and surplus personnel in many companies are causing major problems that are hitting women particularly hard.

Retraining and the creation of new jobs should improve the situation. Since unemployment insurance payments (in the east) have only been made since June of 1990 and there is therefore no way for the unemployed to support themselves, the German government is providing additional financial aid.

In the last 20 years the German job market has been in a process of restructuring.

While the number of workers in production industries has been falling, the number of workers in the service sector (teachers, doctors, nurses, police, waiters, people involved in trade) has been rising.

Number of people employed in different fields in 1989:

In former West Germany:		In former East Germany:	
Civil service	2.1 million	Laborers and office workers	7.5 million
Office workers	9.1 million	Members of production companies	0.8 million
Laborers	8.9 million	Self-employed and participating family members	0.2 million
Self-employed	1.6 million		
Miscellaneous	5.6 million		

The general trend is a shift in the numbers from laborers to office workers.

Employers, Employees, and Unions

Under Article 9 (paragraph 3) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany, employees and employers have the right to "form associations to safeguard and improve working and economic conditions." The exercise of that right is manifest in the trade unions and employers' associations which negotiate with each other on an equal basis.

In West Germany in 1989 a third of the work force - 9.45 million people - was unionized. In former East Germany the entire work force - 9.6 million - was unionized.

In former East Germany 20 unions were members of the FDGB - the Free German Workers Federation. The FDGB was dissolved in the middle of May, 1990.

The largest group of unions is the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) which embraces 16 unions with almost eight million members all told (year: 1989, 1992: 11 million). The 16 members are: the Metal Workers' Union/the Public Service and Transport Workers' Union/the Chemical, Paper, and Ceramic Trade Union/the Building Trades Union/the Postal Workers' Union/the Commercial, Banking, and Insurance Employees' Union/the Miners' and Electricity Workers' Union/the Railwaymen's Union/the Food and Catering Trades Union/the Textile Workers' Union/the Teachers' and Scientists' Union/the Police Association/the Woodworking and Synthetic Fibres Trade Union/the Leather Workers' Union/the Horticultural, Agricultural and Forestry Union and the Media Union.

Besides the German Trade Union Federation, there are three other employees' unions: The German Civil Service Association, the Union of German Salaried Employees, and the Christian Trade Union Federation.

After the dissolving of the FDGB in former East Germany, the individual unions in the west and east began cooperation with each other. In 1990, the 16 member unions of the German Trade Union Federation merged with their sister organizations in the East.

While unions in former East Germany in 1990 were mainly striving to achieve higher wages, because they feared financial consequences from the monetary union, the unions in the west were pressing mostly for a shorter work week.

Employers have also formed associations. The umbrella group for these associations is the "Confederation of German Employers' Associations" which consists of 46 individual associations. 23 of the 46 member associations have their headquarters in Cologne or Bonn.

In spite of all conflicts of interests between the employees' and employers' unions, everyone has a goal to raise the standard of living in former East Germany as soon as possible.

Contract negotiations:

Collective bargaining in Germany is autonomous. That means employers and workers have the right to bargain and enter into collective agreements with each other without government interference. The state does set the general conditions by legislation but it does not lay down how much should or may be paid. This and many other things - for example leave allowances, vacation, etc. - are left to labor and management representatives, the trade unions and employer associations, to negotiate among themselves.

This is the typical way a collective bargaining session happens: A union presents some demands (more pay, more vacation, shorter work hours, etc.) to the employer. If there is agreement, a new contract is approved which is good for a certain specified length of time, at least one year. During this time both sides are required to carry out business under the terms of the agreement without any confrontational actions such as a strike or lockout. If there is no agreement, the matter goes into arbitration. A neutral third party is selected, who is never representative of the government, who works to find a compromise. If one is found, then a new contract is approved. If no compromise can be reached, a general strike vote is taken in the workers' union. If a strike occurs, the employers may retaliate with a lockout (which means the company is shut down and no one works, including the people who are not striking). The strike ends when a new compromise is found and at least 25% of the striking workers approve. A new contract may then come into force.

The autonomy of collective bargaining is seen as an essential element of the health and stability of the German economy.

Work Time and Vacation Time

Work

The statistics show us that each German worker works about 200 days in a year, which is 40 days less than 20 years ago. Most German people do not work on Saturday or Sunday.

In former West Germany in 1990 the average worker worked 38.5 hours a week. In 1989 it was 39.3 hours and in 1960 it was 44 hours a week.

The amount of time employees work is agreed to in the workers' contracts. Over 8% of this time is lost to paid holidays (sick days, etc.).

In 1989 in East Germany the average number of hours worked was 43. However, due to bottlenecks in production there were work stoppages of up to 2 hours a day, so that the actual amount of time worked was 34.6 hours per week.

Germans work 1668 hours a year (according to the statistics at the end of 1989).
in comparison:

Country	Number of hours worked a year
Japan	2,173
Portugal	1,926
U.S.A.	1,890
Switzerland	1,874
France	1,759

At the beginning of 1990 there were two contrary positions in the discussion of work time: the workers' union wanted a further reduction in hours worked to 35 hours per week; the representatives of management wanted to return to the 40-hour-week.

The interest in part-time work has risen, especially among women. At the beginning of 1990 the areas of commerce and health care had the largest percentage of part-time workers with 17%. The area with the smallest percentage of part-time workers was manufacturing with 5%.

The term "short-time work" is used for interim jobs when the employer reduces the working hours, and the employees get only up to 68% of their net income. In West Germany in 1989 there were on the average 107,000 workers with "short-time" jobs. Because of the dramatic changes taking place after unification there are a particularly high number of workers in the five new eastern states with "short-time" jobs. In July of 1990 there were 656,280 East German workers in such interim jobs. To compensate for the drop in salary, workers with "short-time" jobs receive unemployment insurance payments [to help make up the difference between these interim jobs and their "real" jobs.] This regulation goes into effect for a period of 24 months in the east and 12 months in the west.

Vacation

In 1960 the average number of vacation days a year (agreed to by contract) was 16.7. In 1989 it was 31 days. Today Germany gives its workers one of the highest number of vacation days of any countries in the world.

Country	Number of Vacation Days/Year
The Netherlands	36.5
Germany	31.0
Italy	31.0
Denmark	25.0
England	25.0
U.S.A.	12.0
Japan	10.0

In addition to vacation days, every worker gets a certain number of other holidays (patriotic, religious). The number varies from 11 to 13 according to the region and federal state.

The number of work days and holidays is decided upon in contracts negotiated by the workers and management of the individual companies. The government has no say in the matter. (Following the principle of government non-interference in contract agreements see Transparency 3.)

Comparing the Workforce in Germany and the United States

	FRG	USA
Type of Employment: Manufacturing Service Industry Commerce/Trade Agriculture		
Percentage Unemployed		
Average Work Week (in hours)		
Average Vacation (in hours)		
Average Pay/Bonuses		
Major Labor Unions		
Percentage of Workforce Unionized		
Small Business Ventures		

Deutsche Doze: The Leisurely Lives of Germany's Worker Bees

by Marc Fisher

BERLIN, MAY 1992. The trains aren't running on time. In fact, they're not running at all. Since the start last week of the angriest and most comprehensive strike in Germany's postwar history, trash has been overflowing onto the streets. Mountains of mail worthy of the Alps are piling up. By tomorrow Germany's hospitals, steel mills, barges and airports are all expected to be shut down.

What's going on here is not so much about money as it is about Germany's little secret: the leisurely, cosseted way of life that has become an entitlement even as the rest of the world goes on believing Germans to be technonerds who spend every waking moment making precision tools before getting into their perfection-crafted cars for the 120-mph rip down the autobahn to their disciplined home life.

No stereotype about the Germans has the staying power as that of the efficient worker bee. German companies are pleased to perpetuate the myth. Lufthansa boasts of its "passion for perfection." The Mercedes claims to be "engineered like no other car in the world." Adidas says it offers "Everything that is essential. Nothing that is not."

If it sells sneakers, great, but try these slogans on for size: "Germany: World Vacationing Champion." While the average American's paid time-off dropped by about 15 percent in the 1980s, the average German now racks up a six-week vacation - the world's longest-plus enough national holidays to give workers a total of two full months off every year. And how about: "Why work? Get a check." Only 52 percent of working-age Germans have jobs-compared with 63 percent of Americans. College students here often stretch out their studies over six, eight, even 12 years, living the easy life while the government subsidizes their existence with virtually interest-free loans. Or "Less work, more pay." Germans not only boast of the world's shortest work week but combine it with the globe's highest wages. The average German worker costs $23.50 an hour in wages and benefits, about one and half times U.S., Japanese and British labor costs. In addition, German workers routinely get both a 13th month's salary and vacation money - a lump sum of as much as two weeks extra pay.

"Germans take the longest vacations of any Europeans, pay the highest social security premiums and have such a degree of complacency and inertia that, looking at it from inside, one can only wonder how, in the perception of some of our foreign friends, this country still appears to have such an inflated national ego," says Thomas Kielinger, editor of the Bonn weekly, Rheinischer Merkur.

Germans, in short, have grown accustomed to having it all. But behind the good life lie harsher truths. Daimler-Benz Chairman Edzard Reuter, for example, has warned that rising labor costs and high taxes will soon force his company to build its Mercedes cars outside Germany (Mexico and Russia are possibilities). And the newspaper Die Welt reported last week that Mercedes will cut its workforce by 20,000 - the first time the automaker has had to downsize.

Industry and government alike fear that the German economic miracle faces severe structural problems. Productivity is down while wages continue to soar. More and more big German companies - Siemens, Volkswagen, BMW - are exporting jobs to countries where they can pay workers less while extracting from them more actual work.

Eastern Germany's seemingly endless hunger for capital is a dangerous drain on the German economy. The government had to hike taxes to raise the $23 billion it is pumping east this year. Then the trade unions demanded hefty raises to cover their workers' higher tax bills.

Now comes the crunch: Do industry and government give in and contribute to higher inflation and less competitiveness? Or do they stand firm and suffer paralyzing strikes like this week's? If the past is any guide, the unions will get more or less what they want. In February, a steelworkers' strike was averted when management offered a raise so large - 6.4 percent - that Germany's central Bundesbank warned it could destabilize the economy.

"The economy is already in stagnation," says Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank. "By the American definition, Germany has been in

Deutsche Doze: The Leisurely Lives of Germany's Worker Bees Page 2

recession since last summer. I can only hope German employers stick to their word about holding down wage increases. History tells us this is very hard to achieve."

Consider last year's Great Pinkelpause Debate. German postal and telephone workers staged work slowdowns and sit-down strikes after contract talks hit a snare over the amount of time allotted workers for bathroom breaks. The previous contract gave workers six minutes and 16 seconds for what were called relaxation breaks, but the unions insisted on a full 10 minutes. This was no frill: Postal authorities said every additional minute would cost the government nearly $300 million. The unions eventually forced a 20-second increase in each break, but the controversy continues over the details, with the post office standing by its definition of Pinkelpause (precisely two minutes and 17 seconds).

Germans, as the Pinkelpause Debate suggests, take their time off extremely seriously. Earlier this month, all of Germany shut down for Easter - not just for Good Friday and the weekend, but a four - day extravaganza in which no stores were open and no newspapers printed for days on end. This happens several times a year.

For an outsider, there is nothing as stultifying as a German weekend or holiday - what a German friend calls "enforced relaxation," often such quaint activities as feeding the ducks at a lock park. Younger Germans often complain about the lack of activity, especially if they have spent time abroad. But most Germans seem genuinely to enjoy having plenty of time in which nothing can possibly distract them from their appointed leisure.

When Germans hear how little vacation Americans get, their jaws drop. Not only are German workers entitled to six weeks' vacation and 15 annual holidays, but they work ever-shorter weeks - an average of 20 hours weekly in 1990, down more than 25 percent from the 1960 average.

"The Germans don't like to work anymore," says Dietrich von Kyaw, an economist at the German Foreign Ministry. "How can you expand your economy when you don't like to work? The world should be happy: It has finally realized its goal with regard to the Germans, namely not to be workaholics. That's one of the reasons you had to fight two wars against us - because we were so overeager. Now we are mostly eager to take vacations."

And there's more: Many Germans liberally expand their vacations by taking an average of more than four weeks of sick time per worker. German labor experts estimate that one-third of the days taken off for illness are bogus.

Calling in sick has become so common that the Bonn government is now trying to change the law so workers would not be paid for the first three days of a sick leave. (I've been to German doctors three times, for minor ailments. In each case, the doctor offered to write a Krankschreibung, a note that would get me off work for a week or, in the case of the flu, two.)

"Perhaps Germans are more disciplined than others," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said earlier this year. "But perhaps we aren't quite as disciplined as we used to be." Kohl is said to be upset enough about his countrymen's relaxed ways that he summoned national industrial leaders into his office to discuss how to put some oomph back in German work habits.

Germany has never cottoned to the concept of the convenience society. By federal law, all stores must close weekday evenings at 6:30 (many close earlier). Nothing may open Saturday afternoons or any time Sunday. And those limited hours are strictly kept. Buying lunch one Saturday morning at the spectacular food halls of Berlin's largest department store, KaDeWe, I heard the announcement that the store was closing in five minutes that all customers should move toward the exits.

The man stopped slicing my order of salami and walked away. I called after him, "Can't I have at least what you've already sliced?"

"Nein," he said, "wir haben Feierabend" - "It's quitting time." And he was out the back door.

Technological advances that have supposedly made life more efficient in recent decades have been accepted in Germany only reluctantly. Little

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is so mistrusted here as the time-saving device, be it the computer or the credit card.

There are historical reasons for most of these prejudices. The society is shot through with fear of government or industry getting its hands on personal information. (The definition of what's personal differs from ours. The government insists on knowing the religion of each citizen, and no one seems to mind.)

Credit card companies have made few inroads in the German market, and personal checking exists only in a limited and cumbersome form, in good measure because the wild inflation and credit collapse of the 1920s has produced generations of people who trust only cold cash.

Americans who count on a minimal level of efficiency find themselves missing the plane - literally. Lufthansa clerks painstakingly write out tickets by hand, despite having computers within arm's reach. In banks, you wait in one line to hand in your withdrawal slip, then in another to collect your cash. Although some branches are now equipped with computers (frequently, however, there is only one terminal for five or six tellers), the clerks tend not to use them.

One day at a Deutsche Bank office in Bonn, I stood behind a woman who grew more impatient with every second she was forced to wait. When it was finally her turn, the clerk made her wait further while he made a show of stamping each copy of each form several times, then wrote out her orders in longhand.

"The computer is right there," the woman said. "Why don't you use it?"

The bank clerk stood up straight and in righteously offended tone responded: "There is absolutely nothing automatic about the Deutsche Bank."

There is nothing automatic about the phone system, either, and foreigners are surprised by its backwardness. It routinely takes four or five months to get a phone installed. Conversations, across the ocean or down the block, are randomly cut off if the Bundespost needs the line for another customer.

Faxes, modems, answering machines and other such newfangled stuff are illegal unless you are willing to fill out lengthy applications for government permission and then pay exorbitant sums for government-sanctioned models.

Some basic items cannot be had at all. Phone extensions are illegal in Germany. I asked the Bundespost why. "Datenschutz," he said. Protection of data. To prevent a repetition of Nazi abuses, Germany has made privacy laws so strict that it is illegal for someone who lives in your own home to be on the phone line during your conversation.

The mania for privacy does not, however, protect the citizenry from the broadcast police, who cruise residential neighborhoods in panel trucks equipped with electronic devices that detect the presence of televisions, radios, answering machines, modems and even baby monitors in your home. All such items must be registered with the authorities, and citizens must pay license fees to use them.

The broadcast police once came to my office in Bonn. The agent, claiming to be a fellow journalist, inspected the joint, ignoring my request to know who he was and what he wanted. Only after he finished did he say, "We have you registered for one television and one radio. Everything's in order." Somehow he missed the other four radios in plain view.

So how can it be that such a society is feared by other Europeans as the dominant force of the coming decades? How can it be that the average Bill Clinton speech has at least three references to German solutions to what ails us?

In fact there are good reasons why Germany, at least until reunification, was able to maintain both its affluence and its generous social system.

Discipline. When they work, they do so, by and large, well and fast. Even in crises, most Germans finish their work in the regular hours and head home. Foreign correspondents based here know to get their calls in to government offices or private companies before 3 p.m. and before noon on Fridays.

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"German inefficiency is organized inefficiency," says Ralf Dahrendorf, the German-born Oxford historian. "Shops are closed whenever you want to go shopping, but I've never been on a German train that broke down. Everyone goes on vacation at the same time. The system works."

Training. The clerk who sells you bread or a washing machine may seem to have only quitting time in mind, but he actually is vastly better informed and qualified than his U.S. counterpart.

"If you want to buy shoes in Germany, chances are that the assistant in the shoe shop will have had two years in a technical school - a shoe school - where they will have learned everything that is to know about manufacturing, marketing and leather," said Bettina von Hase, a management consultant.

Germany's vast system of apprenticeships, internships and government-supported training programs produces workforce that knows its stuff. The idea that the consumer is always right is abhorrent to most German service workers, but this attitude stems not so much from rudeness as from the knowledge that they indeed do know more than you.

Social homogeneity. In a society with one overwhelmingly dominant culture, there is a far greater willingness to suffer inconvenience as long as one is assured that everyone else is in the same boat. So, as numerous Germans have argued to me, just because Americans like to shop after work or on weekends doesn't mean everyone has to do it. The German concept of fairness says it's not right that one person should have to work after dark or on Saturday if most other people can spend that time with their families.

But there is another, uniquely German factor that helped bring about the dramatic change in attitudes toward work. Since the 1960s, western Germans, as a result of their own confrontations with their elders, have searched for ways to show how different they are from those who lived during the Nazi period. Being less devoted to work - even showing disdain for the idea of a work-oriented life - is a key expression of that quest to be different.

German politicians and industrialists alike worry aloud that their country is drifting toward decline, that a fat and happy nation will fail to see the warning signs and let the scrappy new economies of eastern Europe steal away their jobs.

Don't bet on it. Germany has suffered a decline in efficiency and its workers are coddled and spoiled. But far deeper than the German love for the beaches of Mallorca is the abiding popular need for stability, a complex of fears stretching back 70 years.

German workers last week took to the streets in a last-ditch effort to save their social welfare state. It may not happen this time, but one of these days, a German government is going to say no, and then German companies will do the same. The day is not far off when Germans will be forced to choose between economic stability and their own leisure society.

They'll probably never give up their 13th-month salary, but the craving for stability is so ingrained that - in a pinch - many Germans would even be satisfied with, God forbid, two months off each year.

from: Marc Fisher, "Deutsche Doze: The Leisurely Lives of Germany's Worker Bees," The Washington Post, May 3, 1992, page C1.

Mr. Fisher is the Central Europe correspondent for The Washington Post, based in Berlin.

22

Case Study of Two Auto Makers

	Daimler-Benz	Ford Motor Company
Corporate Financial Health (Profit/Loss for most recent FY)		
Average Pay of Workers (not including management)		
Description of Worker Benefits		
Role of Labor Union		

Household Income Distribution

Household incomes in Germany vary greatly. In former West Germany in 1989 the distribution was as follows:

Number of Households	Approximate Net Income
1.0 million	800 DM
2.5 million	1200 DM
4.3 million	1800 DM
5.3 million	2500 DM
2.9 million	3000 DM
3.9 million	4000 DM
3.7 million	more than 4000 DM

Most workers receive an additional 13th month of pay as a Christmas bonus.

DIRECTIONS: Create a bar or pictograph which illustrates the data in the table.

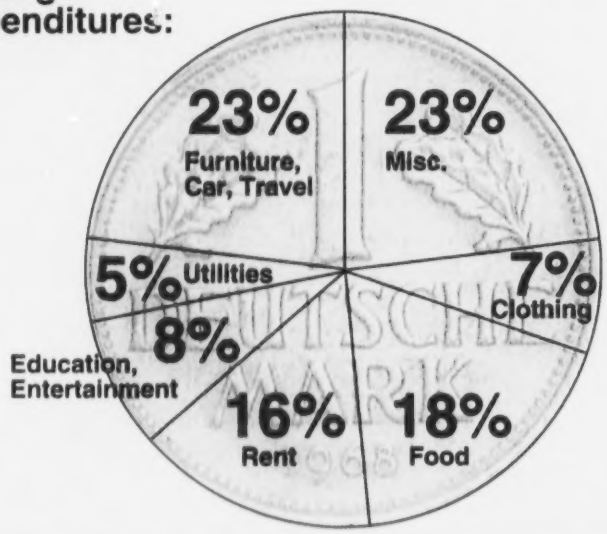
1. What is the total number of former West German households represented in the table or graph? What percent of Western Germany households receive between 800-2500 DM in net income per month?
2. About 9.6 million former West German households earn between 1800 and 2500 DM per month. What percent of total households does this represent?
3. If the current exchange rate is 1.58 DM per $1.00 then how much net income/take-home pay in U.S. money is represented by the 2500 DM that 5.3 million West German households earn?
4. If the average net household income is 4014 DM, what would the yearly net income be (including the Christmas bonus)? Using 1.58 DM/per $1.00 exchange rate, what is that net yearly income in U.S. dollars?

Income and Expenditures of Private Households

Average Monthly Income (Example II Family)

Gross		5,534	DM
Taxes	–	453	DM
Social Security Premiums	–	760	DM
Other Income	+	265	DM
Approximate Disposable Income	=	4,586	DM

Average Expenditures:



Comparative Expense Data

Table 1

Monthly Expenditures in East and West Germany in 1989

1. The monthly expenditures for households of a four-person family with a monthly income of 4014 DM (average) in West Germany are

Food	793 DM
Rent	696 DM
Education/Entertainment	354 DM
Furniture/Household Effects	288 DM
Clothing	267 DM
Heat/Water/Electricity/Gas	179 DM
Donations/Gifts	139 DM
Travelling/Jewelry	121 DM
Insurance	113 DM
Luxury Articles	110 DM
Car	516 DM

2. In former East Germany in 1989 a similar four-person familiy with a monthly income of 2321 (above average) East German Marks had the following monthly expenditures:

Food	535 Marks
Rent	51 Marks
Education/Entertainment	54 Marks
Furniture	53 Marks
Clothing	97 Marks
Heat/Water/Electricity/Gas	33 Marks
Insurance/Taxes/Other Deductions	534 Marks
Luxury Articles	202 Marks

Table 2

Cost of basic items in East and West Germany in 1989

	West Germany		East Germany	
1 kg bread		10 minutes		5 minutes
2.5 kg potatoes		8 minutes		4 minutes
rent	22 hours	18 minutes	11 hours	19 minutes
250 g ground coffee		15 minutes	2 hours	38 minutes
refrigerator	30 hours		215 hours	
color television	84 hours		739 hours	

L2

Lesson 2 Government in Germany

Lesson Objectives

The student will be able to:

- describe the basic structure of government in Germany and how power is transferred through elections.
- analyze the federal budget of Germany and compare it with federal expenditures in the United States.
- discuss the different approaches in Germany and the U.S. to providing health and retirement insurance.

Materials and Resources

Activity 1 — Structure of German Government

- Transparency 5A "The Most Important German Political Institutions"
- Transparency 5B "The Formation of the Bundesrat"
- Teacher Resource 2.1 "The Most Important German Political Institutions"
- Worksheet 2.1 "Constitutional Provisions for Elections"

Activity 2 — Political Parties in Germany

- Transparency 6 "Political Parties in the German Bundestag"
- Transparency 7 "Ballot"
- Handout 2.1 "The Political Parties"
- Worksheet 2.2 "Comparing Voting in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany"

Activity 3 — Elections in Germany

- Handout 2.2 "Interest in Politics and Where It Comes From"

Activity 4 —Health Care in Germany

- Transparency 8 "Social Security: Health Insurance"
- Handout 2.3 "Social Security: German Health Insurance"
- Handout 2.4 "Quality, Affordable Health Care"

Activity 5 — The German Federal Budget

- Transparency 9 "The Federal Budget"
- Handout 2.5 "German Federal Budget"

Activity 6 —Social Security in Germany

- Transparency 10 "Social Security: Care for the Elderly"
- Handout 2.6 "German Care for the Elderly"

L2

ACTIVITIES

Activity 1 — Structure of German Government

Germany has a parliamentary style of government with two houses, a president and a chancellor. However, the powers afforded to each of these institutions differ widely from those exercised in the United States. Provide students with information concerning important German political institutions (e.g., Bundestag and the office of the federal president). Transparencies 5A and 5B and Teacher Resource 2.1 explain the relationship among these various political institutions. The Constitution establishes the statutory provisions on elections in the U.S., while the Basic Law defines the same powers in Germany. Distribute Worksheet 2.1 "Constitutional Provisions for Elections" and have students summarize the effect that various provisions from each country's political document have had on voter participation.

Activity 2 — Political Parties in Germany

Political life in Germany is dominated by few large parties. This is especially true in the Bundestag (the popularly elected branch of the federal legislature corresponding more or less to our House of Representatives, or, more exactly, to the British House of Commons). Show Transparencies 6 and 7 and distribute Handout 2.1 "The Political Parties" to small groups of students as well. Ask each group to review the information and then respond to the following scenarios referring to the ballot on Transparency 7: You are an 18-year-old German student who is actively involved with environmental issues and the anti-nuclear movement. How would you mark the ballot? A-[Stefanie Hering, Die Grünen] For almost 100 years your family has belonged to a political party that has supported labor. Your grandfather continued his affiliation even after Hitler outlawed the party in 1933. You are continuing your family's political tradition. How would you mark the ballot? A-[Horst Ehmke, SPD]. You support Kohl and his policies but personally like Stefanie Hering as a candidate to represent your district. How would you mark the ballot? A-[Stefanie Hering, Die Grünen] You recently moved to Bonn from East Germany. Though your politics are liberal, you never supported the Communist system. How would you mark the ballot? A-[Ingeborg Wend, FDP]. Distribute Worksheet 2.2 "Comparing Voting in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany" for students to complete as a summary and review of information covered in this lesson.

Activity 3 —Elections in Germany

Part of the democratic heritage of the United States is political interest and participation in elections at all levels of government. However, in recent presidential elections only approximately 52% of the citizens eligible to vote actually cast their ballots. Furthermore, many voters seem to know little about major public issues affecting the nation and are unfamiliar with the candidates on the ballot. In contrast, German citizens have much higher election turnout, averaging 75% or higher in recent federal elections. To ascertain the level of political interest and its source among U.S. students as compared with that in Germany, divide the class into groups of three or four to conduct surveys in the school and/or community. Ask respondents to identify the chief source(s) of their information regarding political news (friends, parents, newspaper, television, discussion groups, club/unions, political parties). Tally the responses for the class and place the results on the chalkboard or overhead transparency. Have students construct a graph from the data. Distribute copies, or use a transparency, of German youths' answers to the same question (Handout 2.2 "Interest in Politics and Where It Comes From") and ask for observations, similarities and differences.

Activity 4 —Health Care in Germany

Assign students or student groups the following scenario:

You are a member of President Clinton's planning team to revise and implement a national health plan in the United States. One model for

the proposed U.S. system is the German health care system, which has been in place for more than 100 years.

Using Transparency 8 "Social Security: Health Insurance," Handout 2.3 "Social Security: German Health Insurance," Handout 2.4 "Quality, Affordable Health Care" and current event articles, ask students to prepare a proposal which compares similarities and differences of the German system with the proposed Clinton plan. The paper should also contain recommendations that relate to the following questions:

- What is the specific financial responsibility of employers? Of employees?
- What is the specific financial responsibility of the federal government to provide care for unemployed citizens?
- What specific measures (e.g., incentives, penalties) are designed to keep health costs low?

After composing the proposal, have students discuss the obstacles to its implementation (e.g., Congressional opposition, increasing the national deficit). Compare such problems with those being addressed in Germany in light of the financial burdens imposed by unification.

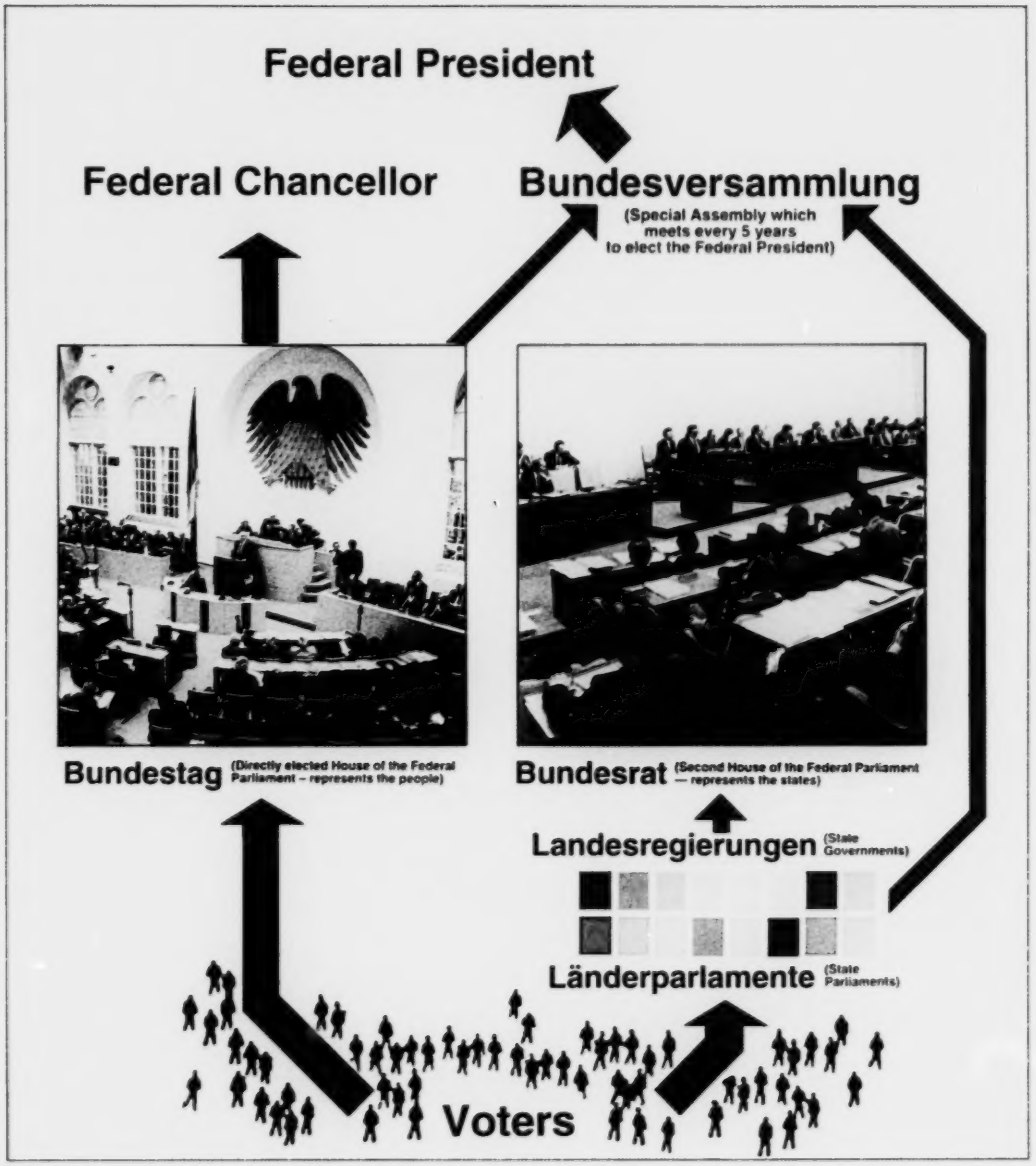
Activity 5 —The German Federal Budget

Have students review Transparency 9 and Handout 2.5 "German Federal Budget" to compare the major budget categories, revenue sources and budget procedures with those used in the United States. Have students call their congressional representatives or federal agencies to obtain similar information about the current U.S. federal budget, including U.S. social security expenditures. Using the information in Transparency 9 "The Federal Budget" have students calculate the percentage of the budget devoted to social security. Remember, in Germany "social security" includes both retirement benefits as well as general health care provisions. Compare the relative expenditures by both governments. If the proposed health plan for the U.S. costs $100 billion to implement, how much of the total budget would this become? Discuss with students what the relative expenditures in each country communicate about the priorities and/or values in each national culture.

Activity 6 —Social Security in Germany

Another problem facing both countries is the growing percentage of citizens reaching retirement age relative to those paying into the retirement system. Have students imagine that they are members of the U.S. Congress who must develop a method for continued funding of the increased social security costs through the year 2025. Set up a debate as to whether taxes should be increased or other federal programs cut in order to finance the increased retirement costs. Based on the information presented in Handout 2.6 "German Care for the Elderly," and Transparency 10, how might Germans approach this same dilemma, especially after the tremendous tax increases related to unification?

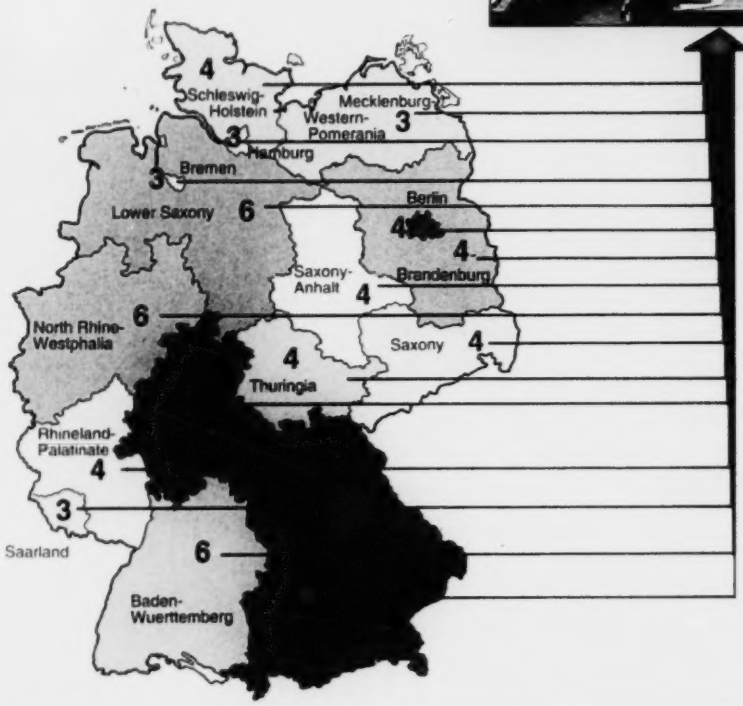
The Most Important German Political Institutions


Federal President
Federal Chancellor
Bundesversammlung
(Special Assembly which meets every 5 years to elect the Federal President)
Bundestag (Directly elected House of the Federal Parliament – represents the people)
Bundesrat (Second House of the Federal Parliament – represents the states)
Landesregierungen (State Governments)
Länderparlamente (State Parliaments)
Voters

The Formation of the Bundesrat

The Bundesrat has a total of 68 Members

(representing the states as shown on the map)



The Most Important German Political Institutions

The most important German political institutions are:

- the Bundestag - The [first house of the] federal parliament
- the Bundesrat - The second house of the German parliament whose members represent the federal states.
- the Bundesregierung - The federal administration, consisting of the Chancellor and his cabinet, usually elected from the Bundestag.
- the Bundespräsident - The head of state, (the Federal President) representing Germany as a whole - aloof from actual politics or the running of the government.

The Bundestag

The Bundestag is elected by the people every 4 years. The Bundespräsident nominates a candidate for the position of Chancellor, who is then elected by the Bundestag [always the head of the ruling party or coalition.]

Any representative in the Bundestag or Bundesrat, or (as is most often the case) the Bundesregierung [executive branch or administration] may propose legislation, which is then debated in the Bundestag (first and second reading.) Most of the real work of reviewing and discussing legislation is done in the standing committees (consisting of 13-33 members from different parties.) When a vote is taken in the full session of the Bundestag, each member votes according to his/her conscience.

Legislation that affects the federal states must be approved also by the Bundesrat.

The President of the Bundestag ranks second in the hierarchy after the Bundespräsident.

The Bundesrat

The Bundesrat is the second chamber of the parliament. It represents the federal states. Its membership is not elected by direct national vote, but delegated by the state governments.

Depending on its population, each state sends three to six representatives to the Bundesrat (see Transparency 5B).

The Bundesrat consists of 68 members. The president of the Bundesrat, who acts as the federal president's deputy, is one of the prime ministers of the federal states (or the mayors of the city-states of Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen), who serves in this capacity in rotation, holding the office for one year. Therefore, the prime minister of any one state becomes President of the Bundesrat once every 16 years (there are 16 states.)

The Bundesrat has an important function in the legislative process. The Bundesrat's consent is required for constitutional amendments and for federal legislation which directly affects state affairs. On other issues, the Bundesrat may enter an objection to a law passed by the Bundestag, but its objection may be overridden by a majority of Bundestag members.

If the Bundestag and the Bundesrat fail to agree, the Joint Committee - which consists of members of both houses - is asked to consider the matter. In most cases this committee has managed to work out a compromise. In case no compromise is reached, the legislation is set aside.

The balance of political forces in the Bundesrat changes if the majority party in a federal state loses the next state election. Therefore the case can arise where the majority party in the Bundestag and the Bundesrat are different.

The President of the Bundesrat stands in for the Federal President when he is absent.

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The Most Important German Political Institutions

The Federal President [Bundespräsident]

The Federal President is the head of state. He represents Germany in international affairs, concluding treaties with other countries and receiving the credentials of foreign ambassadors and envoys, and cultivating the image of Germany in the rest of the world. He formally appoints and dismisses federal civil servants, federal judges, and officers of the federal Armed Forces. His freedom of decision is limited since his directives and orders require the countersignature of the Federal Chancellor or the appropriate Federal Minister.

The political powers of the Federal President are described in the Basic Law [constitution]. The idea of the drafters of the Basic Law was to have a head of state with severely limited powers, to avoid the mistakes of the past.

The Federal President has no direct influence on other constitutional bodies. He remains apart from party politics.

A law comes into effect when it is signed by the Federal President.

The Federal President is not directly elected by the people. He is elected by a majority vote of a special assembly called the Bundesversammlung, which meets every five years just for this purpose and consists of the members of the Bundestag and an equal number of representatives of the state legislatures.

The Federal President serves for 5 years.

Constitutional Provisions for Elections

United States Constitution	Relationship to Elections
1. Article II, Section 1	
2. 15th Amendment	
3. 19th Amendment	
4. 24th Amendment	
5. 26th Amendment	
Basic German Law	
1. Article 38	

Constitutional Provisions for Elections

United States

1. Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution [States Conduct Presidential Election]

This section establishes the right of the States to conduct presidential elections or, more precisely, to appoint Electors to the Electoral College. It reads, in part:

"Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." and later

"The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States."

[NOTES: (1) The clause separating these two paragraphs describes the original manner in which presidential Electors were to case their votes for president and vice president - a procedure which was slightly altered in 1804 by the passage of the 12th Amendment. (2) There is nothing in the Constitution - or for that matter in federal statute - that requires States to conduct a direct popular vote for president (or for presidential Electors). The manner of choosing presidential Electors remains a matter for each State, although all States since 1860 have employed the direct popular vote for presidential Electors. Before that, however, several States chose their presidential Electors by a vote of their State legislature rather than by popular vote.]

2. The 15th Amendment to the Constitution (1870) [Racial Barriers]

This Amendment eliminates racial barriers to voting and reads, in part:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

3. The 19th Amendment to the Constitution (1920) [Gender Barriers]

This Amendment eliminates sexual barriers to voting and reads, in part: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

4. The 24th Amendment to the Constitution (1964) [Poll Tax]

This Amendment eliminates poll taxes as a condition to voting in federal elections and reads, in part: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax." [NOTE: The Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, extends the prohibition on poll taxes to cover all elections by virtue of the 14th, 15th and 24th Amendments to the Constitution (see also Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections 383 U.S. 663, 86 S.Ct. 1079, 16 L. Ed. 2d 169 (1966)].

5. The 26th Amendment to the Constitution (1971) [Age Barriers]

This Amendment prohibits States from establishing any age over 18 as the minimum age for voting (although they may, if they choose, adopt a lower age).

It reads in part: "The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age."

Constitutional Provisions for Elections

Key, Page 2

Federal Republic of Germany

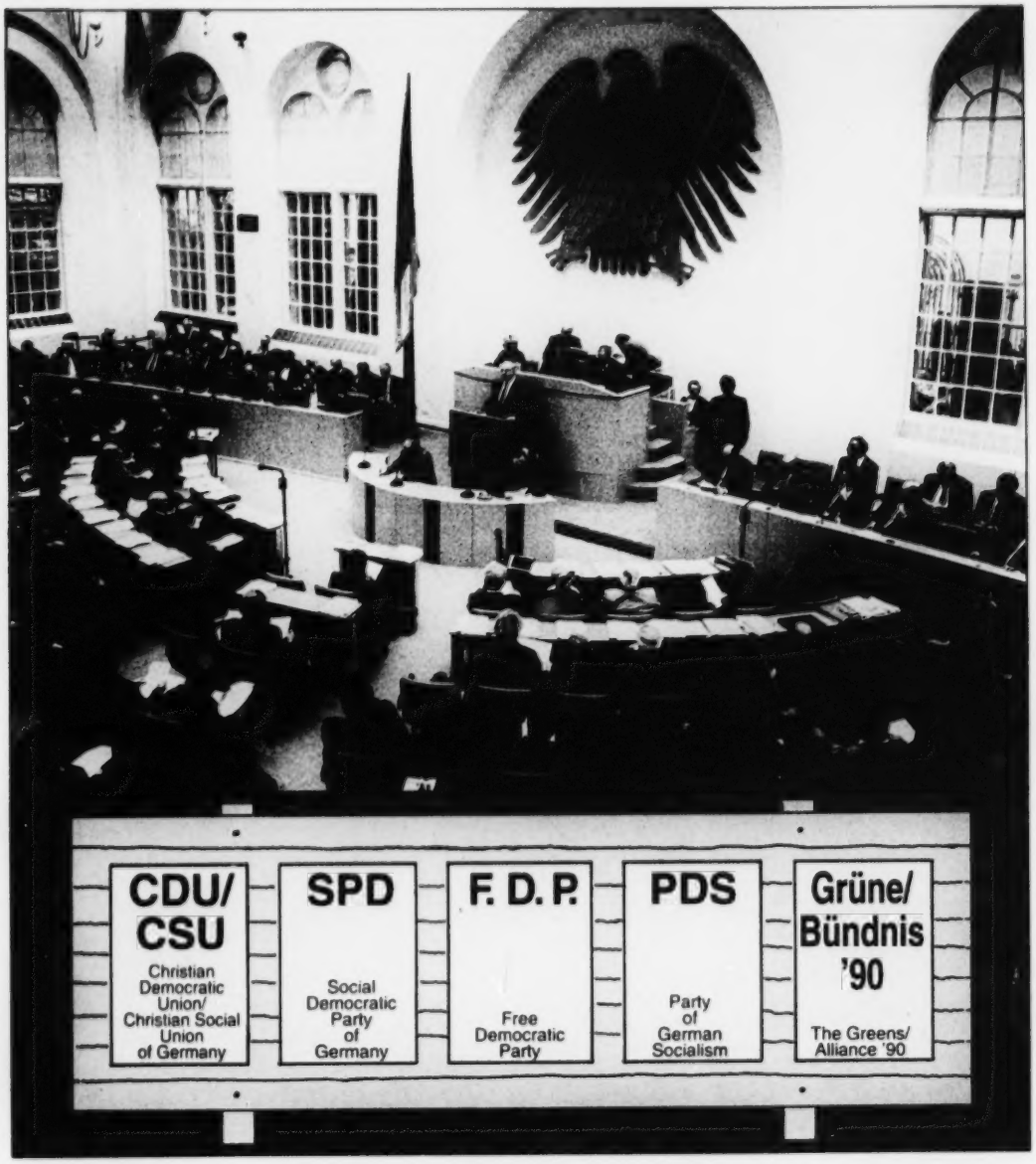
Article 38 [Elections]

The deputies to the German Bundestag shall be elected in general, direct, free, equal, and secret elections. They shall be representatives of the whole people, not bound by orders and instructions, and shall be subject only to their conscience.

Anyone who has attained the age of eighteen years shall be entitled to vote; anyone who has attained full legal age shall be eligible for election.

Details shall be regulated by a federal law.

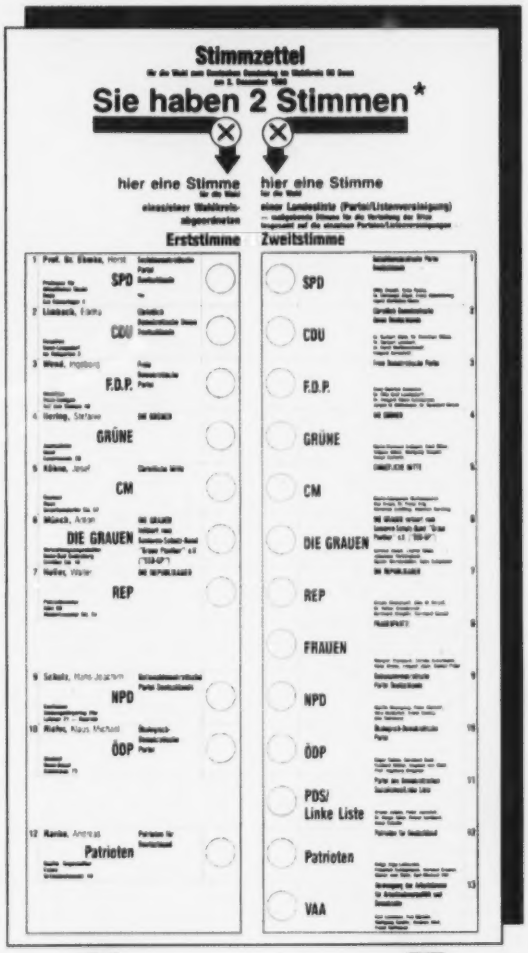
Political Parties in the German Bundestag



Ballot

Ballot
for the elections to the German Bundestag in the Bonn voting district 63 on 2nd December 1990

one vote for a voting district representative



one vote for a candidate of a party list

328 Winners in district elections

328 Candidates according to party lists

656 Representatives of the German Bundestag

* you have two votes

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The Political Parties

In the Bundestag, the German Parliament, the following parties are represented:

CDU

The CDU, the Christian Democratic Union, was founded in 1945. In West Germany in the middle of 1990 the CDU had 670,000 members, in East Germany at first 135,000 members and after merging with the Democratic Uprising [Demokratischer Aufbruch] and the Democratic Farmer Party [DBP] it had 280,000 members. In October of 1990 the West German CDU and the East German CDU merged. The chairman of the party is the present chancellor Helmut Kohl, who was re-elected.

The CDU does not exist in the state of Bavaria. Its sister party, with which it is allied, is called the CSU - the Christian Social Union. The chairman of the CSU is the Minister of Finance Theo Waigel. In the Bundestag the two sister parties form one joint parliamentary CDU/CSU block. The DSU (German Social Union) was founded as a sister party to the CSU in East Germany in January of 1990. The two parties have not yet merged.

SPD

The tradition of another political party, the SPD (Social Democratic Party of Germany) goes back to the 19th century. The SPD is a re-creation of the former mainly labor-oriented party of the same name which the Hitler regime outlawed in 1933. In the middle of 1990 the SPD in West Germany had 921,600 members. The SPD in East Germany was started in January of 1990 and had about 100,000 members. In September of 1990 the east and west branches of the party merged. The chairman is Rudolf Scharping.

F.D.P.

The F.D.P. (the Free Democratic Party) was founded after 1945. It has 68,000 members. In August there was a merger between the F.D.P. in West Germany and the following liberal parties in East Germany with 160,000 members:

BFD = Federation of Free Democrats
DFP = German Forum Party
the East German branch of the F.D.P.

The chairman of the F.D.P. is Klaus Kinkel.

GREENS

In 1983 the GREENS (die Grünen) won seats in the Bundestag for the first time, after they had been in several state parliaments previously. "The Greens" developed into a political party out of a radical environmentalist movement, uniting opponents of nuclear power and other protest groups and representing pacifist tendencies. There was also a "Green Party" in former East Germany. In the first elections of the united Germany "the Greens" formed a coalition with other similar movements in east and west and appeared as "Bündnis '90" ["Alliance '90"] on the ballot. The merger of the east and west branches occurred after the first federal election of the unified Germany.

PDS

The PDS, the Party of Democratic Socialism, was formed in February of 1990 in East Berlin out of what had been the ruling communist party in East Germany - the SED. Of the around 2.3 million members that the SED had, about 350,000 remained in the PDS.

The Political Parties

Political Parties Today

Any German citizen may form a political party, as long as it follows the guideline set down in the German constitution. Altogether there are in Germany today about 40 political parties or party-like organizations.

In the first elections held in the unified country, Germany was divided into two electoral districts. In the electoral district that had been West Germany plus West Berlin, the five-percent stipulation was in effect - which is a federal and state regulation that states that a party must have at least 5% of the vote to win a seat in parliament. In order to make the chances even for all the political parties this rule was waived for the region that had been former East Germany and East Berlin. This was true only for that one first election.

In the last few years women have become much more active in politics, not only as rank-and-file, but also in positions of leadership. In 1988 the SPD passed a 40%- women-quota, which provided that 40% of political offices and seats in parliament should be held by women. This quota was largely reached in the area of political offices by the middle of 1990.

Political parties are financed by membership dues and from contributions, which come mainly from business. In addition the parties also receive money from the government - 5 DM for every vote they receive in an election, as long as they get the minimum 5%. The financial status of the former East German political parties - particularly the PDS - is very unclear.

There are numerous popular political movements that take place mainly outside of the political establishment. These movements usually address themselves to particular problems, of which the most important is environmental protection.

The Political Parties

Elections for the Federal Parliament [the Bundestag]

The Bundestag is the representative body of the German people. It is completely re-elected every four years [i.e., not staggered like our congress] and currently meets in Bonn.

The representatives of the Bundestag are elected in general, free, direct, equal, and secret elections. Every citizen who is at least 18 years old is eligible to vote and may run for election to a seat in parliament.

The Federal Election of December 2, 1990 was fundamentally different from every previous election. For the first time all Germans [i.e., east and west] could participate in a federal parliamentary election.

Previously Germany was divided into 248 electoral districts, but now it has 328 electoral districts.

Each voter has two votes in the Bundestag election. The first vote is cast for a specific candidate [for his electoral district.] The winner of a plurality of these votes represents that electoral district in the Bundestag. The second vote is cast for a party. A list of candidates for this vote is drawn up by each party in each federal state: the Landesliste, which may contain some 10-30 names of leading politicians, listed according to their influence in the party. The total number of seats each party receives in the Bundestag is determined by its total nationwide share of the second votes. Once the seats won by individual candidates in the first votes have been filled, the remainder of a party's allotment is filled from its Landesliste, starting at the top.

Half of the 656 members of the Bundestag are elected from the first vote and thus directly elected from the electoral district, and half are appointed from a party's Landesliste, the number of seats a party gets depending on its percentage of "second" votes.

Only parties that command at least 5% of the "second" votes or hold three direct mandates in the Federal Territory [seats won through the "first votes"] can be represented in the Bundestag. This 5% clause was introduced to prevent splinter groups from entering parliament and rendering it unable to function, as they had during the Weimar Republic era in the twenties.

In order to make the first federal election of the united Germany as fair as possible, the 5% clause was waived for this one election for the citizens in the territory that had been East Germany.

Parties may form coalitions and draw up a joint list of candidates.

Voting in the election is voluntary. In the first federal election held in the unified Germany on December 2, 1990 77.8% of eligible voters voted (78.5% west, 74.5% east.)

The election for the 12th German Bundestag on December 2, 1990 had the following results:

	Percentage of Votes		
Party	Total	West	East
CDU/CSU	43.8%	44.1%	43.4%
SPD	33.5%	35.9%	23.6%
F.D.P.	11.0%	10.6%	13.4%
Greens	3.9%	4.7%	----
Alliance '90/Greens	1.2%	----	5.9%
PDS	2.4%	0.3%	9.9%

This resulted in the following allotment of seats in the Bundestag:

CDU/CSU	319 seats
SPD	239 seats
F.D.P.	79 sets
Alliance '90/Greens	8 seats
PDS	17 seats

Alliance '90/Greens and PDS were able to get seats in the Bundestag [although they had less than 5% overall] because they received more than 5% in the eastern sector.

In addition to the Bundestag there are state parliaments and local assemblies.

These elections are run basically like the federal elections, but the voters for the most part cast only one vote [i.e., no "second vote" for a party.]

The government gives the political parties 5 DM for each of the "second votes" it receives in a federal election. This reduces the political influence of campaign contributions.

Transparency 7 shows the ballot for the 63rd electoral district [Bonn] for the December 2, 1990 election.

Comparing Voting in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany

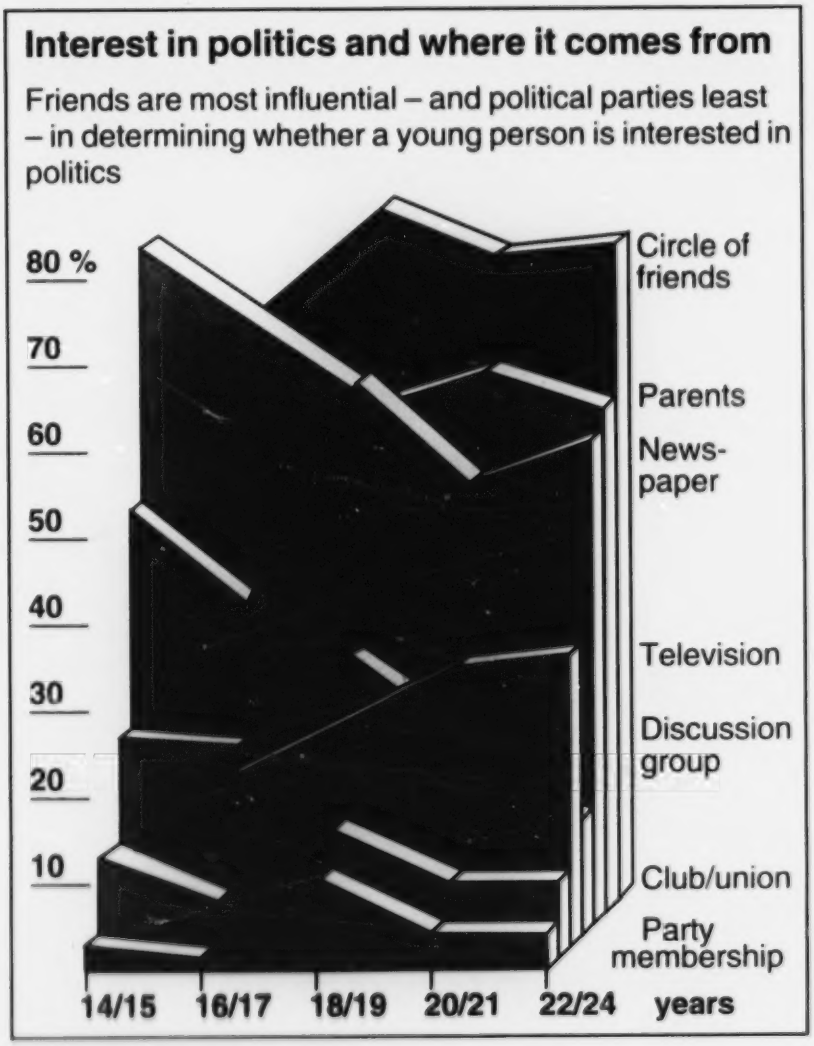
	United States	FRG
Who may vote? (Age)		
How is voter registration handled?		
How often are elections held for Federal offices?		
What is the role of political parties?		
What proportion of eligible voters actually vote in national elections?		
For which offices do the people case direct voters?		

a. Germans have two votes: Explain.

b. Under what circumstances might an election be held more frequently than every 4th year?

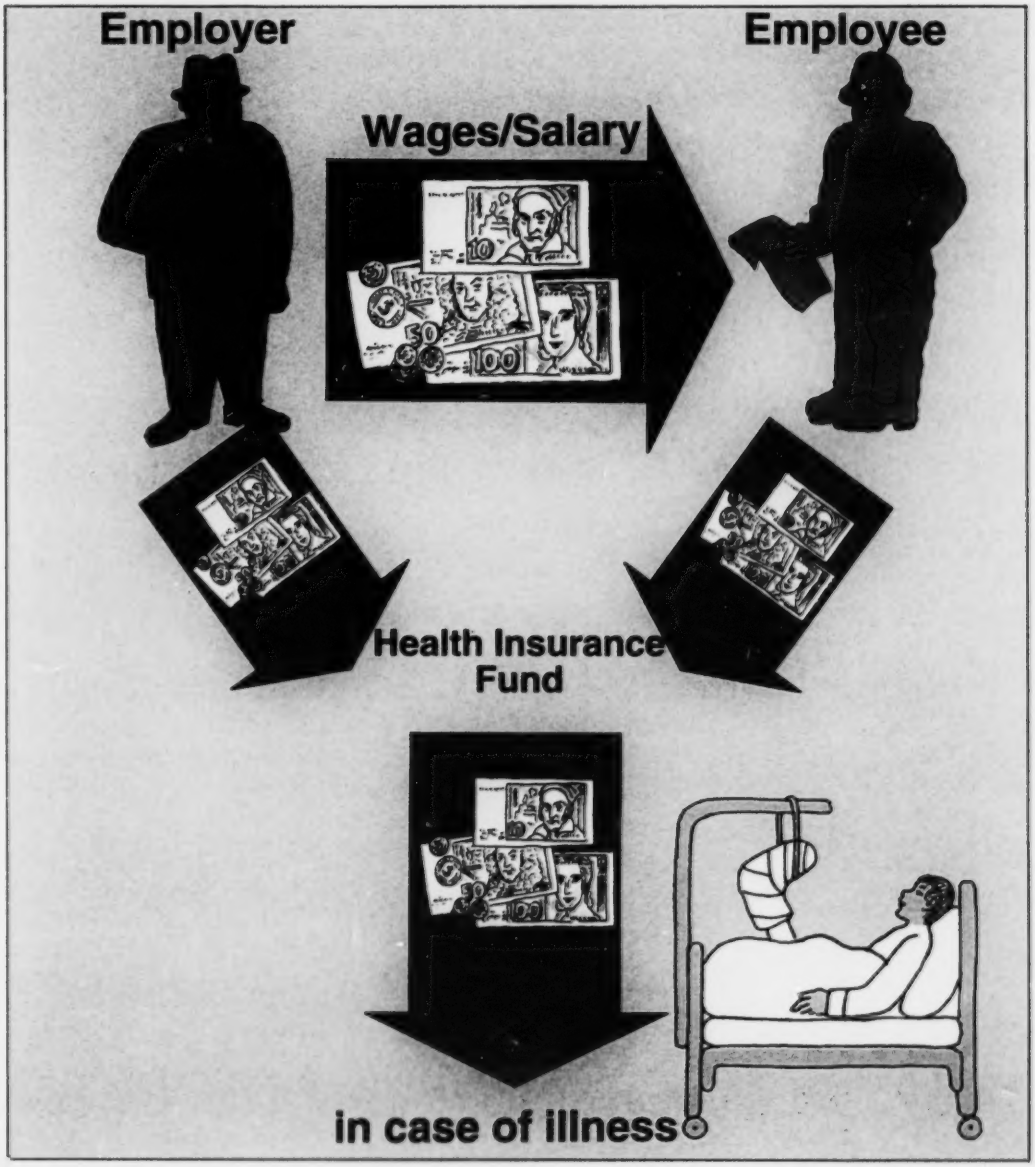
c. Neither the German Chancellor nor the U.S. President is elected to office directly, but how does the process differ?

Interest in Politics and Where It Comes From



Source: *Federal Republic of Germany: Youth*, Information pamphlet 12. Bonn: Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, 1987.

Social Security: Health Insurance



Social Security: German Health Insurance

Health care is also part of the concept of "social security" in Germany. There has been a health care system in Germany for more than 100 years.

The costs of health insurance are paid for by monthly premiums. Depending on the insurance carrier the premiums are between 11.5% and 13.5% of the gross earnings. Half of the premium is paid by the employee and half by the employer.

Unemployed wives are covered by the insurance of the husband and minor children by the insurance of the father or mother. Unemployed people are covered by health care insurance provided by the government.

In 1990 the Federal Ministry of Health was working on a plan to bring the health care in former East Germany up to par with that in the west. The well-established elements of the former health care system were to be retained. In July of 1990 the health-care system was reorganized. The government-run health insurance system was dissolved in favor of a multiplicity of competing health-insurance carriers. In the middle of 1990 the average monthly premium was 12.8% of gross monthly earnings.

The health insurance covers care by physicians and dentists, medicine, hospital visits, check-ups, visits to health resorts, etc.

All German citizens are insured against the financial disadvantages of illness, be it as obligatory or voluntary members of government health insurance programs or as members of private health insurance programs. In government health insurance there is an obligatory membership for all wage earners, regardless of income, as well as for salaried staff and a number of other vocation groups up to a certain income (in 1990 this cut-off amount was 4725 DM gross monthly income in the west and 2025 DM in the east). Also insured against illness are pensioners, unemployed, vocational trainees [apprentices] and students. Those not obligated to insure themselves can continue to do so voluntarily under certain conditions in the government program.

Government employees, self-employed people and employees with large incomes are as a rule privately insured.

Companies with at least 450 employees may form their own so-called "entrepreneurial" health insurance programs when the workers and management agree to do so.

In West Germany in 1989 there were 8 such programs with about 6.8 million members. Because of the advantages for companies and employees the tendency is rising.

In case of illness each insured person receives his/her full wage or salary for up to six weeks of illness. After that the health insurance fund pays sickness benefits, for up to 78 weeks, equivalent to 80% of the regular net wage or salary.

The payment procedure is very simple for the insurance member. The patient simply hands a completed form to the doctor. The doctor bills the insurance fund directly. In private insurance programs the patient pays the doctor and is reimbursed by the insurance company.

The income the insurance programs receives through monthly premiums has been greatly exceeded in the past few years by the amount that has had to be paid out.

The amount paid out by the government health insurance program in West Germany in 1989 was 123.3 billion marks, which was 3.3% less than the previous year.

In order to control the rising health care costs, new health care regulations came into effect in 1989, with some of the provisions not coming into effect until 1990. For example, people receiving retirement benefits now have to pay health insurance premiums, the insurance payment for prescription drugs, glasses, false teeth, and hospital visits has been raised, and visits to health resorts are no longer free.

Health resorts are popular in Germany. An insured person can spend a few weeks in a health resort in order to get over an illness or to strengthen his health in order to prevent illness. An employee can visit a health resort every three years.

Quality, Affordable Health Care

by Bill Clinton

The American health care system costs too much and does not work. Instead of putting people first, the government in Washington has favored the insurance companies, drug manufacturers, and health care bureaucracies. We cannot build the economy of tomorrow until we guarantee every American the right to quality, affordable health care.

Washington has ignored the needs of middle class families and let health care costs soar out of control. American drug companies have raised their prices three times faster than the rate of inflation, forcing American consumers to pay up to six times more than Canadians or Europeans for the same drugs. Insurance companies routinely deny coverage to consumers with "pre-existing conditions" and waste billions on bureaucracy and administration. Twelve years ago, Americans spent $249 billion on health care. This year we'll spend more than $800 billion.

Health care costs are now the number one cause of bankruptcy and labor disputes.

They threaten our ability to compete, adding $700 to the cost of every car made in America. Our complex system chokes consumers and providers with paper, requiring the average doctor to spend 80 hours a month on paper work. It invites fraud and abuse. We spend more on health care than any nation on earth and don't get our money's worth.

Our people still live in fear. Today almost 60 million Americans have inadequate health insurance-or none at all. Every year working men and women are forced to pay more while their employers cover less. Small businesses are caught between going broke and doing right by their employees. Infants die at rates that exceed countries blessed with far fewer resources. Across our nation older Americans live in fear that they will fall ill - and lose everything or bankrupt their children's dreams trying to pay for the care they deserve.

America has the potential to provide the world's best, most advanced and cost-effective health care. What we need are leaders who are willing to take on the insurance companies, the drug companies, and the health care bureaucracies and bring health care costs down.

My health care plan is simple in concept but revolutionary in scope. First, we will move to radically control costs by changing incentives, reducing paperwork and cracking down on drug and insurance company practices. As costs drop, we will phase in guaranteed universal access - through employer or public programs - to basic medical coverage. Companies will be required to insure their employees, with federal assistance in the early years to help them meet their obligations. Health care providers will finally have incentives to reduce costs and improve quality for consumers. American health care will make sense.

My plan will put people first by guaranteeing quality, affordable health care. No American will go without health care, but in return everyone who can must share the cost of their care. The main elements include:

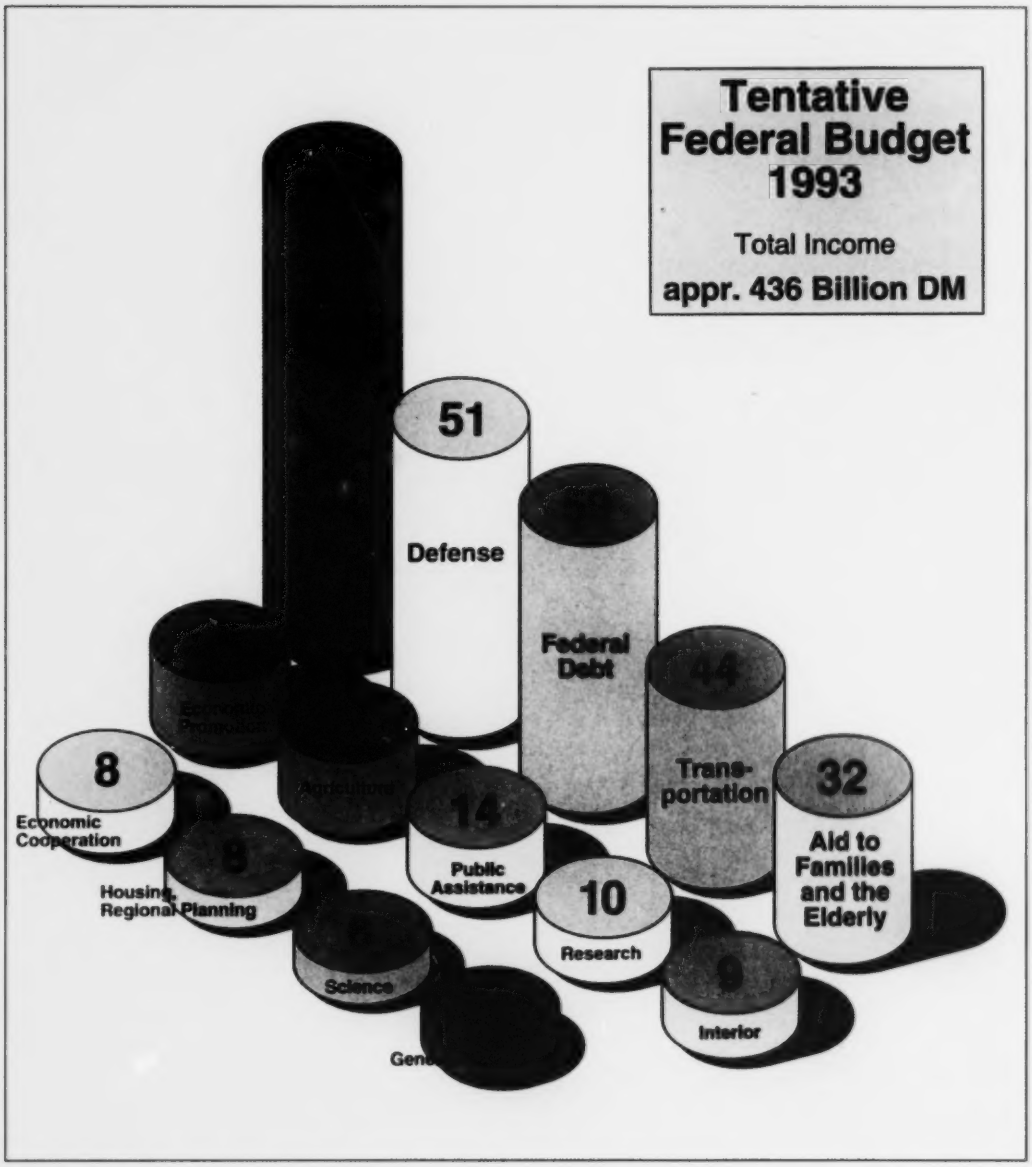
- National spending gaps. The cost of health care must not be allowed to rise faster than the average American's income. I will scrap the Health Care Financing Administration and replace it with a health standards board - made up of consumers, providers, business, labor and government - that will establish annual health budget targets and outline a core benefits package.
- Universal coverage. Affordable, quality health care will be a right, not a privilege. Under my plan, employers and employees will either purchase private insurance or opt to buy into a high-quality public program. Every American not covered by an employer will receive the core benefits package set by the health standards board.
- Managed care networks. Consumers will be able to select from among a variety of local health networks, made up of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors. The networks will receive a fixed amount of money for each consumer, giving them the necessary incentive to control costs.
- Eliminate drug price gouging. To protect American consumers and bring down prescription drug prices, I will eliminate tax breaks for drug

Quality, Affordable Health Care

companies that raise their prices faster than Americans' incomes rise.

- Take on the insurance industry. To stand up to the powerful insurance lobby and stop consumers from paying billions in administrative waste, we need to streamline the industry. My health plan will institute a single claim form and ban underwriting practices that waste billions to discover which patients are bad risks. Any insurance company that wants to do business will have to take all comers and charge every business in a community the same rate. No company will be able to deny coverage to individuals with pre-existing conditions.
- Fight bureaucracy and billing fraud. To control costs and trim the "paper hospital," my plan will replace expensive billing, coding and utilization review functions with a simplified, streamlined billing system. Everyone will carry "smart cards" coded with his or her personal medical information. We will also crack down on billing fraud and remove incentives that invite abuse.
- Core benefits package. Every American will be guaranteed a basic health benefits package that includes ambulatory physician care, inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, and basic mental health. The package will allow consumers to choose where to receive care and include expanded preventive treatments such as prenatal care, mammograms and routine health screenings. We'll provide more services to the elderly and the disabled by expanding medicare to include more long-term care.
- Equal costs.All businesses, regardless of size, will pay a set amount per person they employ. This system, known as "community rating," will protect small businesses and spread the risk evenly among all companies.

The Federal Budget



German Federal Budget

The federal government is obligated to propose a budget every year. It includes the government's expected income and expenditures. Income and expenditures should be balanced.

The budget committee, which consists of leading members of all parliamentary groups, stays in session all year long in order to confer on the federal government budget and the supplementary budgets proposed by the federal government. The budget committee decides who spends the money and for what and how much money is spent. It also has a say in all legislation that involves spending money.

Income is supplied to the federal budget through income taxes, sales taxes, and other forms of revenue. Since 1975 the revenues have been less than the expenditures, resulting in a federal debt, the interest and repayment of which is carried over into the budget for the next year.

The expected tax revenues for 1991 were 311.8 billion marks.

In former East Germany the government's budget was only partially made public. The citizens had no access to information about the government's finances. To be sure, income taxes and social security taxes were deducted, but only half as much as in West Germany. The main source of revenue for the government was money from the industrial combines and nationalized corporations. Nevertheless a considerable part of the budget had to be borrowed, resulting in an ever increasing national debt.

In the unification treaty of May 1990 it was agreed to adopt the budget structure of West Germany after the Economic and Monetary Union came into effect.

Unification has brought many tough financial problems: What is the Monetary Union going to cost? How much money has to be put up to get the social security program going in the east? How much is the financial demand going to be for areas like the environment, infrastructures, etc.?

In May of 1990 the federal government and the federal states came together to form a "German Unification Fund," which projects a need of 115 billion marks by the middle of 1994 to finance unification. The federal government intends to contribute 20 billion marks through savings. The other 95 billion marks will be taken up as a debt, half from the states and half from the federal government.

The financing of government was and is a difficult matter: The amount of expenditures in the federal budget had to be raised three times by supplementary budgets as of October 1990 for an additional 96 billion marks, resulting in a total budget for that year of 396 billion marks. 92.4 billion marks of that alone had to go for aid to investments for starting up the social security program in former East Germany.

The budget for 1990 may be broken down as follows (amounts in billions of DM):

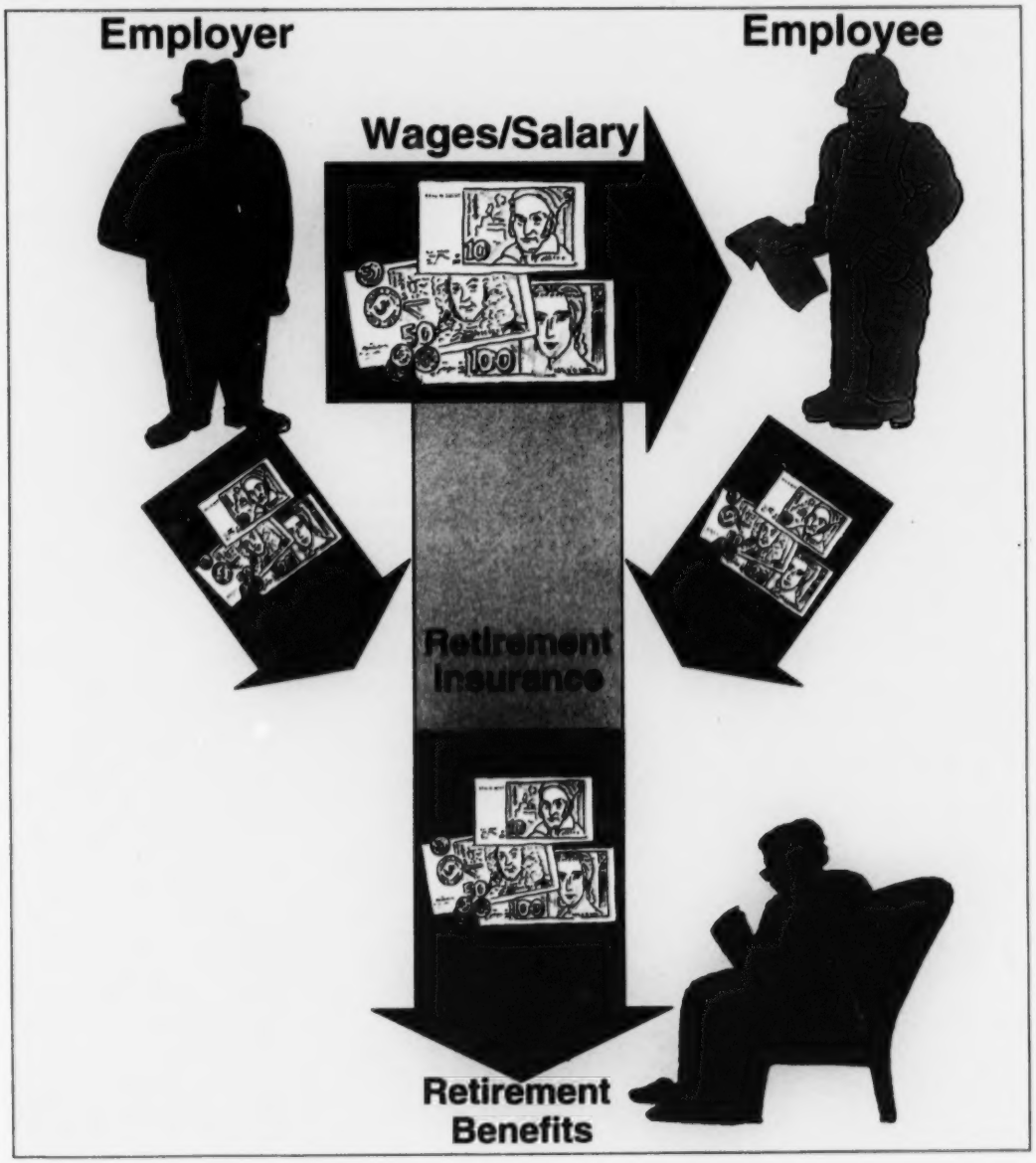
German Federal Budget

	Total Expenditures	Former East Germany
	in Billion DM	
original budget	300.1	
first supplemental budget	+ 6.8	5.8
second supplemental budget	+ 4.8	4.8
third supplemental budget - inclusion of the budget of former East Germany - additional changes	+64.1 +20.1	64.1 17.7
total budget including the three supplementals	396.0	92.4

The amount of money that the government will have to borrow, which was originally planned to be 26.9 billion marks, has had to be raised to 66.8 billion marks. The cost of financing is a matter that is always a major point of controversy between the majority (CDU/CSU) and the opposition party (SPD).

Because of the considerable debt burden on the federal budget, the raising of taxes will no longer be excluded. In fact taxes have risen considerably

Social Security: Care for the Elderly



German Care for the Elderly

The retirement insurance system has been in existence for 100 years. It is intended to provide an acceptable standard of living for workers when they reach retirement age. About 30% of all funds for social programs are spent in this program (which also includes invalid insurance and survivors' insurance.)

With the monetary union on July 1, 1990 the retirement insurance accounts in East Germany were exchanged at a 1:1 ratio with West German currency. The efforts to bring the incomes of retirees in the eastern sector into equality with those in the west are continuing.

The retirement insurance system is financed by monthly contributions during the time the citizens are working.

Employees and employers each pay half of the monthly premium. In 1990 the premium was 18.7% of the gross monthly salary. The limit for the required contribution is set anew every year. For 1990 the limit for retirement and unemployment insurance was 6300 DM (gross monthly salary) in the western section and 2700 in the eastern section.

The premiums do not fully cover the expenses. The government makes up the shortfall according to need. In 1990 the government contributed 33.7 billion marks to the retirement insurance system. In former East Germany the government in 1990 had to contribute 750 billion marks in order to start off the system.

The retirement age for men is 65, for women 62. Since 1972 there has been a flexible retirement age: men can retire at age 63 with a somewhat reduced insurance compensation. Women who have been working for at least 20 years can retire at age 60.

In 1990 West Germany paid out every month for retirement insurance:

wage-earners compensations	9.05 million DM
white collar [salaried employees] workers' compensations	5.04 million DM
miners' compensations	0.70 million DM

In former East Germany in 1989 about 36 billion marks were paid out for social security, of which 16.3 billion marks were for retirement insurance.

The more money a person makes, the higher his social security payments are. The more money a person puts into the social security system, the higher his retirement income from the retirement insurance program.

The average retirement insurance income for a worker who has paid into the system for 40 years was in 1991 1751 DM per month. The average monthly retirement insurance income in former East Germany after 45 years of service was 889 DM per month.

The retirement insurance system provides cost-of-living increases. On July 1, 1990 retirement insurance compensations were raised by 3.1% in West Germany. On January 1, 1991 a 15% increase in retirement insurance compensations came into effect for the retirees in the eastern sector.

Because of cost-of-living increase in the retirement insurance system, the gap in income between workers and retirees is narrowing. Today retirees receive about 65% of the average net salary that currently employed people receive.

Both wage earners and salaried employees may, in addition, receive pensions from the company for which they worked the longest during their life.

The general aging of the population is a growing problem in Germany. The number of employed people is growing less while the number of people receiving retirement benefits is growing greater. For every 100 employed persons there are 49 retired persons. Reforms in the retirement insurance system passed in 1989 and which take effect in 1992 will take these problems in consideration.

Governmental employees do not pay monthly retirement insurance premiums; when they retire they receive a pension from the government.

L3

Lesson 3 Culture and Daily Life in Germany

Lesson Objectives

The student will be able to:

- compare the structure and curriculum of contemporary German education with curricula in the United States.
- describe characteristics of contemporary German art and culture.
- discuss the role of the press and the media in German society today.

Materials and Resources

Activity 2 — Cultural and Recreational Activities in Germany

- Worksheet 3.1 "Cultural and Recreational Activity Survey"
- Transparency 11 "Leisure Time"
- Transparency 12 "Culture"
- Teacher Resource 3.1 "Culture and Leisure Time"

Activity 3 — Newspaper, TV and Radio in Germany

- Transparency 13 "The Press"
- Transparency 14 "Radio and Television"
- Teacher Resource 3.2 "The Media"

Activity 4 — The Free German Press (Part I)

- Handout 3.1 "Germany Marks 'Crystal Night'"
- Handout 3.2 "Kohl: Democracy Will Defend Itself Against Rightwing Extremism"

Activity 5 — The Free German Press (Part II)

- Handout 3.3 "Violence Against Foreigners"
- Handout 3.4 "The New Asylum Agreement"

Activity 6 — The Educational System in Germany

- Transparency 15A "The School Schedule"

Activity 7 — Apprenticeships in Germany

- Transparency 15B "The School System"
- Handout 3.5 "A Primer on German Schools"
- Transparency 16 "Apprentices"
- Handout 3.6 "The America 2000 National Education Goals"

L3

ACTIVITIES

Activity 1 —Vacation Time in Germany

Since 1952 the number of hours per day that a worker in former West Germany spent on leisure has risen from 1 to 4 hours. As in past years the Germans spent more on their vacations in 1989 than anyone else in the world. The favorite vacation spot of West Germans was Spain. Because of previous travel restrictions under Communist rule, citizens of the former East Germany are eager to visit countries to which access had previously been denied to them. Two-thirds of the citizens of the former East Germany in 1990 planned trips to other countries, with West Germany being the most popular destination, followed by Austria, France, and Scandinavia.

Assign students to groups of three and have them list the various sites that their families have visited on vacation. Most likely American students will not have traveled to as many different foreign countries as have German families. Discuss with them how geographic proximity makes it easier for German families to have exposure to a greater variety of foreign cultures.

Activity 2 — Cultural and Recreational Activities in Germany

Have students conduct a survey of members of their class, teachers in the school, and people in the community to obtain a cross-section of citizens and determine how much time people spend on various leisure activities (or how often they attend) in a typical month. Worksheet 3.1 "Cultural and Recreational Activity Survey" provides a format for tabulating the collected data. Then, have students compute the relative percentage of Americans who enjoy different kinds of activities and rank them in importance from high to low. Later, students can refer to Transparencies 11 and 12 and Teacher Resource 3.1 about the relative importance of various recreational activities in Germany. What generalizations can be made about what the two cultures value based on this collected data?

Activity 3 — Newspaper, TV and Radio in Germany

Have students bring to class (or provide for them) samples of a daily newspaper in their community. Project Transparency 13 for students to see the front page, business, state and local, and sports sections of a typical daily newspaper in Germany. Ask students to compare the formats and type of articles in U.S. and German newspapers (use the headlines as guides even though the texts are all in German). Discuss whether the newspapers of each country are more alike than they are different. Next, have students refer to Transparency 14 "Radio and Television" and compare the number of combined radio -TV corporations represented on the map with the number in the students' own community. Given the size of Germany (roughly equivalent to the state of Montana), students should recognize that Germans have access to a host of media sources. Teacher Resource 3.2 provides detailed information regarding the media in Germany.

Activity 4 — The Free German Press (Part I)

As in the United States, German citizens enjoy the right of freedom of the press. The press is independent of the state. A wide variety of newspapers and magazines provide a broad range of information representing different editorial perspectives. Thus, readers must apply critical thinking skills to evaluate how accurately events are described and interpreted. To illustrate this point, distribute Handout 3.1 "Germany Marks 'Crystal Night'" from The Atlanta Journal and Constitution. Have students work in groups to identify three or four major points about the AP article "Thousands Rally Against New Racism." Ask students to describe the picture that accompanies the article, first without reading the caption beneath it and then again after reading the caption. Next, ask the groups to read the second article on the same page entitled "Thrill of Fight Inflames Some Young Rioters." Discuss how the photograph and the article on young German extremists could easily misrepresent to the casual American reader the attitude of most Germans toward foreigners, Jews and other cultures represented in German society. Finally, distribute Handout 3.2 "Kohl: Democracy Will Defend Itself Against Rightwing Extremism" from The Week in Germany and ask students to identify the major points and make comparisons with the articles from the U.S. newspaper.

Activity 5 — The Free German Press (Part II)

To help students understand that as a democracy, newspapers in Germany hold different points of view on the same issues, divide the class into six groups and continue the discussion of some episodes of violence that have erupted in Germany. Next, distribute Handout 3.3 "Violence Against Foreigners" to the various groups and have them identify three reasons for the violence against foreigners as identified in the articles (e.g., lack of strong leadership from government officials, need for constitutional changes regarding asylum, and the moral obligations of individual citizens).

Write the following statement (Article 16, Section 2, from The Basic Law) on the chalkboard: "Persons persecuted on political grounds shall enjoy the right of asylum." Discuss the need for constitutional change as a means of curbing ethnic violence. Ask such questions as: What are the advantages of constitutional change to deal with this challenge? disadvantages? what other options exist? (e.g. only accept political refugees from countries recognized by the United Nations; limit the length of time a refugee may stay in Germany; limit the appeals process and the number of cases going to the Supreme Court). What other legislation could be enacted?

Finally, distribute one of the six different excerpts of German newspaper articles (Handout 3.4 "The New Asylum Agreement") to each of the six groups. Draw a large reproduction of the following Likert scale on the chalkboard:

Strongly opposed	Opposed	Support	Strong Support

Ask each group to place the number of the newspaper article under the appropriate heading (e.g., strongly opposed or strongly supportive of the new asylum agreement). Then, ask members of each group to explain why their article would fall where it does on the scale. Students should come to the conclusion that the various newspapers in Germany have differing points of view on the same issue.

Activity 6 — The Educational System in Germany

Cultural traits are determined not only by how a people use their leisure time and the presence of a free press, but also by their educational system. Have students write down their own daily course schedules. While projecting Transparency 15A, analyze with students how the typical German schedule differs from schedules of American students. Point out that courses for German students are often staggered during the week and that classes are taken on Saturdays (Samstag). Ask students to compare how long the school day is in Germany as compared to that in most U.S. schools. Inform the class that German students engage in recreational sports in the afternoons when not completing the large amount of homework assigned daily. Ask students which class schedule they think is more rigorous, the typical German schedule or their own.

Activity 7 — Apprenticeships in Germany

Project Transparency 15B "The School System" to provide a visual display of the organization of the German school system. Use Handout 3.5 "A Primer on German Schools" to assist students in analyzing the options available to German pupils. Next, use Transparency 16 "Apprentices" to further illustrate the vocational options available. Then, have students play the role of advisors to the Governor who is analyzing school systems in other countries to comply with the goals established in "American 2000" (see Handout 3.6) and implement educational reforms in the state. Based on the synopsis of the German system, have students make recommendations about which elements the governor should borrow from Germany to reform the state's public school system. Students can do this individually or work in small discussion groups. As part of their recommendations, students should defend their proposals, including explanations for procedures or practices which should be adopted and those which should be left the same in American schools. After discussing the recommendations the class as a whole can include them in a real letter to the state's governor.

Cultural and Recreational Activity Survey

Directions: Check the leisure time activities in which you regularly participate. For each activity, identify the frequency of participation.

___WATCHING TELEVISION I usually watch . . .

- ☐ game shows (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ movies (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ news (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ educational programming (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ situation comedies/soap operas (_____ hours per month)

___LISTENING TO MUSIC ☐ I usually listen to . . .

- ☐ classical (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ rock/pop (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ country (_____ hours per month)

___READING I usually read . . .

- ☐ newspapers/magazines (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ books (_____ hours per month)

___HOBBIES/CLUBS I usually . . .

- ☐ garden (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ sing in a group/choir (_____ hours per month)

___ATTENDING THEATER I usually attend . . .

- ☐ ballet/opera (_____ visits per month)
- ☐ plays (_____ visits per month)
- ☐ musicals (_____ visits per month)
- ☐ concerts (_____ visits per month)

___VISITING MUSEUMS I usually visit . . .

- ☐ local history museums (_____ visits per month)
- ☐ art museums (_____ visits per month)
- ☐ cultural museums (_____ visits per month)
- ☐ science museums (_____ visits per month)
- ☐ historical museums (_____ visits per month)

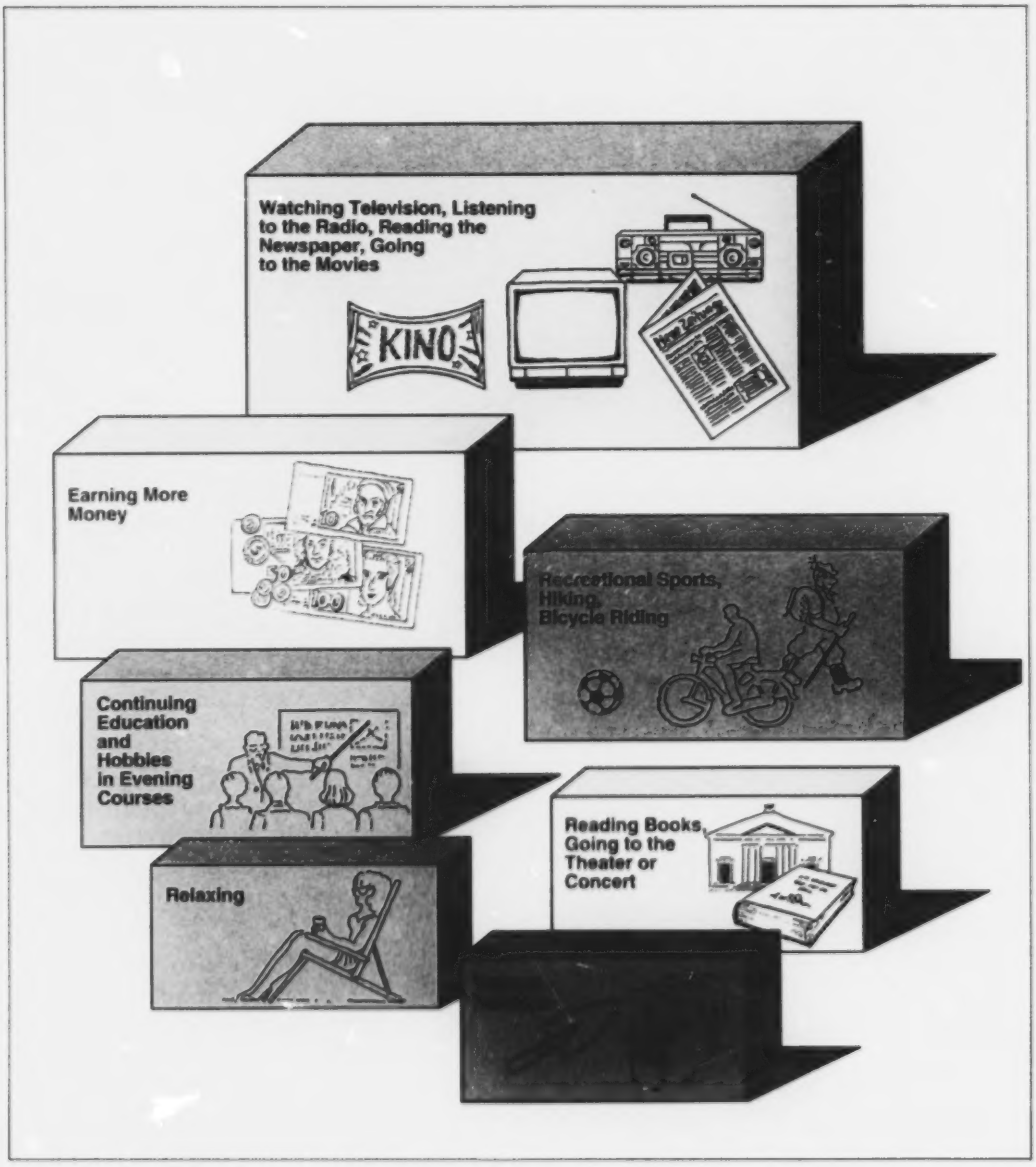
___SPORTS I usually . . .

- ☐ ride my bicycle (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ walk/jog (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ play team sports (_____ hours per month)

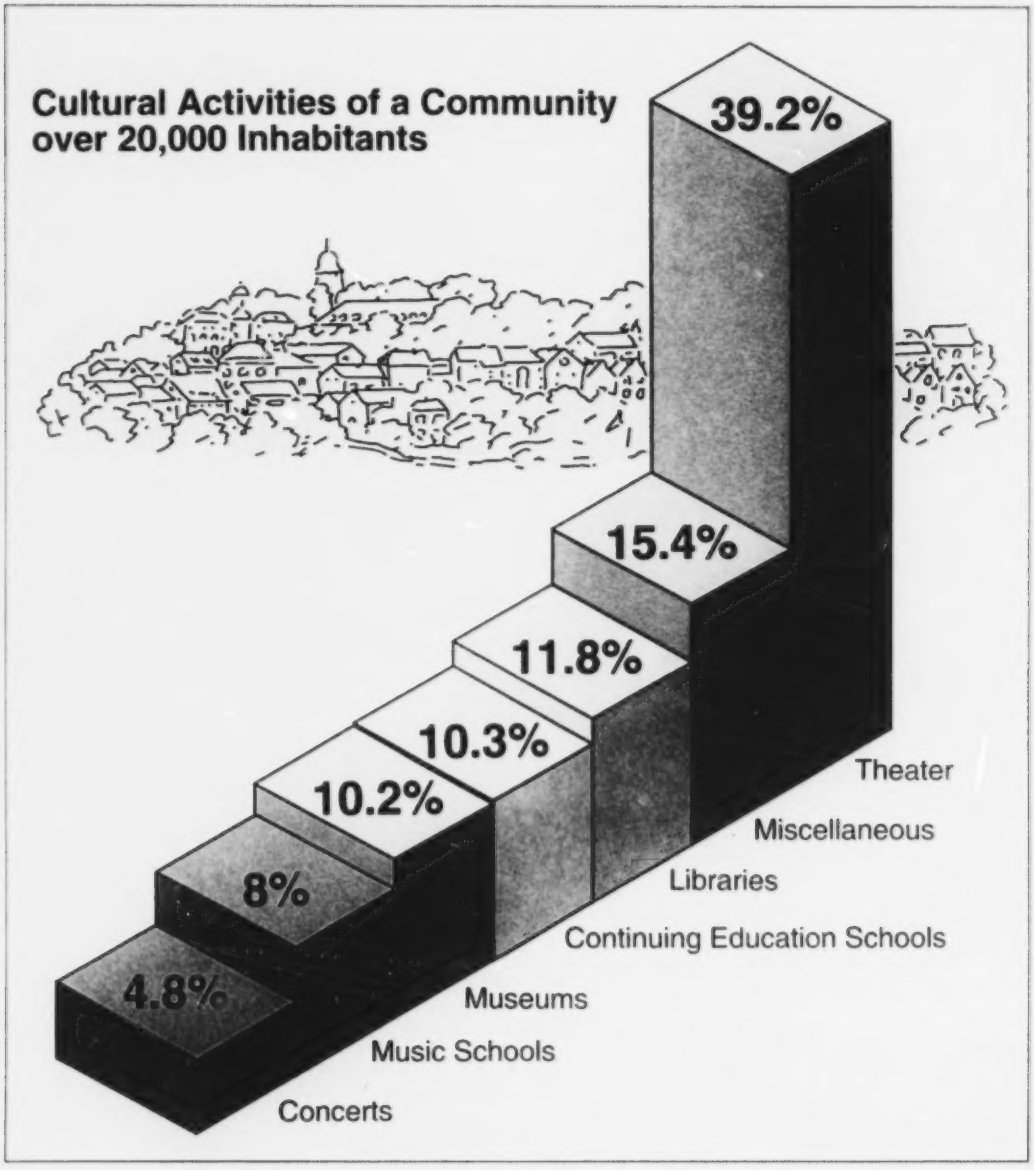
___COMMUNITY EDUCATION COURSES

- ☐ foreign languages (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ music (_____ hours per month)
- ☐ personal fitness/health care (_____ hours per month)

Leisure Time


Watching Television, Listening to the Radio, Reading the Newspaper, Going to the Movies
KINO
Earning More Money
Recreational Sports, Hiking, Bicycle Riding
Continuing Education and Hobbies in Evening Courses
Reading Books, Going to the Theater or Concert
Relaxing

Culture


Cultural Activities of a Community
over 20,000 Inhabitants
39.2%
15.4%
11.8%
10.3%
10.2%
8%
4.8%
Theater
Miscellaneous
Libraries
Continuing Education Schools
Museums
Music Schools
Concerts

Culture and Leisure Time

CULTURE

Theater

Most theaters are subsidized either by the state, city or community, because ticket revenues would not be enough to sustain them. During the 1989/90 season the 87 public theaters in West Germany put on 40,000 performances at 305 sites [some of the theaters have a central home theater and several smaller stages in surrounding areas.] Fifteen million spectators saw the following types of performances:

Opera/Ballet	5.5 million
Plays	5.2 million
Operetta/Musicals	2.4 million
Plays for children and youths	1.5 million
Concerts by theater orchestras	0.6 million

About 6 million people came to see the 27,000 performances put on by private theaters in West Germany.

The theaters in East Germany were for the most part government subsidized and under heavy government influence. In the 1989 season in East Germany there were around 36,000 performances:

	No. of Performances	Audience
Opera	2,459	1.5 million
Operetta	3,344	1.7 million
Plays	11,759	3.6 million
Children's theater	8,750	2.5 million
Miscellaneous	9,729	2.1 million

Because of the changed political situation many theaters, especially the smaller ones, may close.

In West Germany in 1990/91 about 28,600 students were studying at art schools. Students were enrolled in courses of study that ranged from plastic and graphic arts, graphic design, music, theater to film and television.

Museums

In West Germany in 1989 there were 2,301 museums in which 4,701 exhibits were mounted that were visited by about 70 million people. Museums are supported by the federal government, the states, regions and individual communities, as well as clubs and private individuals. There are the following types of museums:

	1988	1989
Local history museums	1048	1128
Art museums	242	271
Cultural history museums	226	249
Castle museums	114	119
Science museums	185	207
Historical and archaeological museums	123	145
Miscellaneous	60	66

The comparative figures show the definite rise in interest for museums, especially local history museums.

In East Germany in 1989 there were 751 museums, that were visited by a total of 32.1 million people:

	Number of Museums	Number of Visitors
History museums	130	7.3 million
Art museums	83	8.9 million
Literature/Theater/ Music museums	53	1.5 million
Natural history museums	57	4.9 million
Technical museums	47	2.1 million
Local history museums	381	7.4 million

Music

In West Germany in 1989 there were 42 theater orchestras and 35 symphony orchestras. 5,640 professional musicians play in these orchestras. The 87 orchestras in East Germany in 1989 played 6,740 concerts.

Music education is very important in Germany. Music as a subject is taught in all types of high schools. In West Germany in 1989 there were 778 music schools at which 642,800 students from the age of 4 to 20 received extracurricular instruction [that is, they were not full-time students but came to the school just for music lessons.] In East Germany in 1989 about 55,000 students were enrolled at the 216 music schools in the country.

For more than 25 years in former West Germany a music contest has been held regularly known as "Jugend musiziert" [Youth Make Music] in which

Culture and Leisure Time

over 10,000 young people take part. The winners of this contest receive support for further studies [scholarships.]

Singing in choirs is also very popular in Germany. In West Germany in 1990 there were 19,689 choirs with 1.8 million singers in the "Deutscher Sängerbund" [German Song Society], a nationwide organization. There were:

9,401	men's choirs
2,095	women's choirs
6,140	mixed choirs
2,053	children's and youth choirs

LEISURE TIME

Since 1952 the number of hours a day that a worker in former West Germany spent on leisure has risen from 1 to 4 hours.

Because of unavailability of data from the east, the following information only pertains to former West Germany, unless as noted.

Between 1981 and 1989 bicycle riding, gardening, and walking [for pleasure] have gained in popularity. This is because these activities are relatively inexpensive. Also, 42% of German citizens list shopping as a leisure-time activity. Clubs (for sports, singing, shooting, gardening, animal breeding, etc.) are also rather popular.

The favorite leisure-time activity was watching television, going by the average number of hours a German spends in front of the TV set, which is over two hours a day. The next favorite activities are listening to music, reading newspapers and magazines, reading books, taking short trips [excursions], and taking vacation trips.

The favorite types of television programs are:

Informational programming	27.1%
Game Shows	19.5%
Movies	14.8%
News	9.7%

Dance

In many German cities there are private dance schools, in which both children and adults may receive instruction. There are also dance schools for those wishing to become professional dancers.

Clubs

Clubs are very important in Germany. In West Germany in 1989 there were 150,000 clubs (sports clubs, animal breeding clubs, gardening clubs, shooting clubs, singing societies, etc.) 58% of the population belongs to some sort of club.

Movies

Attendance at movies has been dropping off. The average number of times a year that a German goes to the movies is 1.8. In West Germany in 1988 there were 3,246 movie theaters. In larger cities movie centers are being built in order to attract more people.

Adult Education Schools

[community schools, university extension]

There are about 850 adult education schools in Germany, with about 3,700 branches. They are attended mostly by adults, and mainly in the evening. The most popular courses are foreign languages, music, and health care. Because of government subsidies the cost of taking these courses is relatively low.

Theater

Most of the large cities in Germany have at least one theater. Almost all of the larger theaters offer a program that changes daily and features plays, ballet, opera, operetta, musicals, and performances for children and youth. Most of the theaters, even the private ones, are subsidized and so can perform experimental as well as tried-and-true works.

The Press

General-Anzeiger
Heftiger Streit um Renten im Bundestag
Irak beugt sich US-Ultimatum
So gut war Becker auf Asche noch nie
DEB-Team fand die richtige Einstellung
Die Formkurve der Tischtennis-Herren steigt

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Radio and Television

The Media

German citizens enjoy the right of freedom of the press. The press is independent of the state. A wide variety of newspapers and magazines provide a broad range of information for the German people.

The people of former East Germany received the right of free press and free expression of opinion in January of 1990. The demand for newspapers and magazines resulted in 50 new publications. In the middle of 1990 about 23 daily newspapers and 42 weekly papers from West Germany were available in the east.

Newspaper and magazine publishers in East Germany went into a slump due to the loss of government subsidy, competition from the west, and the rise in prices, which for newspapers was 175%.

Many West German publishing houses began to get into the East German market at the beginning of 1990.

German media companies are becoming more and more interlocked. As of the middle of 1990 80% of the 358 West German newspaper and magazine publishing companies had an interest in private local and regional radio stations.

Daily Newspapers

Three out of every four German citizens read a newspaper every day. In former West Germany in 1989 there were 26.7 million newspapers printed every day. Most newspapers represent themselves as being "non-partisan." In 1987 in former East Germany there were 39 daily newspapers with a daily output of 9.3 million copies. Of the 39 papers 15 were official organs of the ruling communist party.

The number of separate newspapers in Germany has been falling. Many small local and party papers have disappeared. This trend is reflected above all by the fall in the number of "full newsrooms," that is editorial offices which produce their newspapers completely independently. The majority of the dailies are no longer editorially independent, obtaining a greater or lesser proportion of their editorial content from another newspaper or newspaper group. A local may include some original material pertaining to local interest.

The largest **regional newspapers** are (among others):

WAZ Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung
EXPRESS (Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf)
HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG
RHEINISCHE POST (Duesseldorf)
LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG
SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG

National papers include:

BILD
SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
DIE WELT
NEUE ZEIT
FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG
FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

Almost a third of German newspapers comes from publishers belonging to the Springer Corporation [founded by Axel Springer].

Regional newspapers almost all have a similar format. The first (usually three) pages report current political events in the country and around the world. The most important event of the day before is written up with commentary in a Leading Article. The columns entitled "Voice of the Press" contain short articles from other national and international newspapers.

- In the *Local Section* appears information about the city and the surrounding areas; in the *Daily Calendar* appears a schedule of upcoming events.
- There is an obituary section.
- In the *Feuilleton* there is information concerning cultural events such as concerts, theatrical performances, new books, etc.
- There is a *Letters to the Editor* section.
- There is a *Business* section that gives information about the stock market, environmental protection, the price of heating oil, the debt crisis, etc.
- There is a *Sports* section.
- There is also an *Entertainment* section that gives information about the TV schedule for the day, as well as the next installment of a serial novel.
- The *Panorama* section contains the weather report and reports about this and that of interest around the world.
- On certain days of the week there are *Special Inserts*. For example, on Friday there may be a Radio and Television schedule for the upcoming week, while Saturday's paper may contain a *Real Estate* section and a section with *Help Wanted* ads and with ads from companies with positions to fill.

The Media

Weekly Newspapers/Sunday Newspapers

Weekly newspapers are for example: DIE ZEIT, RHEINISCHER MERKUR. Most newspapers do not publish on Sundays. Special Sunday papers are: BILD am SONNTAG, WELT am SONNTAG, SONNTAGSBLATT.

Magazines that publish TV programs have the largest circulation among magazines. The most popular magazines are: HÖR ZU, NEUE POST, DAS NEUE BLATT, BURDA-MODEN, SPIEGEL (a political magazine), EULENSPIEGEL (the East German satire magazine became available in the west in April 1990.)

Public Broadcasting

The broadcasting media in Germany are not state-controlled. The broadcasting media and freedom of broadcasting are regulated by law. In 1961, the federal constitutional court ruled that broadcasting should not be controlled exclusively by the government or by any one social group. All important social groups must have a say in what is broadcast.

For a long time only public corporations were allowed to broadcast radio and television programs. A dual broadcasting system with regulated coexistence of public and commercial broadcasting came into existence in the 1980s.

The broadcasting media in former East Germany were given freedom of the press and free expression by law in January of 1990.

The broadcasting stations in Germany are so-called "public institutions." They have the duty to provide the general public with information and entertainment [very similar to the setup under the FCC].

There are eleven regional combined radio-TV corporations plus two radio-only corporations set up under federal law, DEUTSCHLANDFUNK and DEUTSCHE WELLE, and a second national television network (ZWEITES DEUTSCHES FERNSEHEN, ZDF); this arrangement is based on an agreement between all the federal states. The regional corporations are linked together in a Standing Conference of German Public-Law Broadcasting Corporations (ARD). The eleven radio-TV corporations are:

NDR: Norddeutscher Rundfunk (Hamburg)
SFB: Sender Freies Berlin (Berlin)
WDR: Westdeutscher Rundfunk (Cologne)
hr: Hessischer Rundfunk (Frankfurt)
SR: Saarländischer Rundfunk (Saarbrücken)
SWF: Südwestfunk (Baden-Baden)
BR: Bayrischer Rundfunk (Munich)
RB: Radio Bremen (Bremen)
SDR: Süddeutscher Rundfunk (Stuttgart)
MDR: Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk
ORB: Ostdeutscher Rundfunk Brandenburg

The "radio stations only" are:
DEUTSCHE WELLE (Cologne, short and medium wave radios)
DEUTSCHLANDFUNK (Cologne, medium, long wave and VHF radio)

The "television station only" is:
ZWEITES DEUTSCHES FERNSEHEN

Each regional corporation runs two to four radio channels with contrasting program content. They provide a broad variety of entertainment, music, current affairs, sports, regional reporting, drama, opera, etc. For example the SÜDDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK [South German Radio]:

Program Content	Number of Hours of Broadcast Time (out of 100) Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3
serious music	0.4	65.9	0.0
light music	46.3	4.0	54.3
politics	14.5	8.1	2.9
culture/education	5.7	19.0	1.1
advertising	3.0	0.0	2.1

The eleven regional radio-television corporations (ARD) work together to produce the first of two Germany-wide television channels, officially called "German Television:" by referred to as "Channel One" ("Erstes Programm.") A second public broadcasting channel is produced by the one all-TV corporation, ZDF. The ARD and the ZDF work together to produce a morning program but pro-

The Media

duce separate programming in the afternoon and the evening.

Each broadcaster has an Advisory Board made up of representatives of important groups in the community. The Advisory Board appoints the director of the broadcasting corporation.

There are two national radio-only corporations in Cologne: the DEUTSCHE WELLE and the DEUTSCHLANDFUNK. The Deutschlandfunk has listeners in Germany and in other European countries. It broadcasts in 14 languages. The Deutsche Welle broadcasts world-wide via short wave radio, and in 30 languages. Both are public corporations.

In 1989/90 all households in West Germany were able to see the public television broadcasts. ARD and ZDF, in addition, planned to broadcast via satellite, so that the broadcasts could be seen all over East Germany. In July all citizens of East Germany could receive the broadcasts put out by the East German station DFF (Deutscher Fernsehfunk.) 87% received ARD, 81% received ZDF, and 39% received the private TV channel Satellite 1.

In the middle of 1990 it was unclear whether the radio and TV stations in former East Germany should combine with the broadcasters in the west. The ARD was making an effort to work with the DFF in co-production.

The main source of financing for the broadcasting corporations are the radio-TV fees that people who use a radio or TV have to pay. The quarterly fee is 71.40 DM. In 1990 the ARD received about 4.3 billion DM, and the ZDF around 1.02 billion DM.

Of secondary importance is the income from advertising. Very little broadcast time on the public channels is devoted to advertising. The commercials are shown together in short time blocks. Programs are not interrupted for commercials. No commercials may be shown on weekdays after 8:00 p.m. and none at all on Sunday.

Private Broadcasting

Private broadcasters are providing competition for the public stations. Around 65% of West German households in 1990/91 could receive broadcasts from the private stations.

The private stations are financed mainly through advertising. In contrast to public stations the private stations may show commercials around the clock up to 20% of the broadcast time.

Germany Marks 'Crystal Night'

The Atlanta Journal / The Atlanta Constitution WORLD

Germany marks 'Crystal Night'

Thousands rally against new racism

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin — Germans marked the 54th anniversary of the Nazis' "Crystal Night" attacks on Jews with solemn memories Monday of destroyed Jewish communities and warnings about a wave of neo-Nazi violence. Nearly 100,000 Germans demonstrated across the country.

In Berlin, Mayor Eberhard Diepgen helped lay the cornerstone of the new Jewish Museum, intended to draw the world's attention to today's treatment of Jews in the city where the Holocaust was planned.

Germans also marked the third anniversary of the Berlin Wall's fall, but no one was in much of a mood to celebrate after violence by anarchists Sunday disrupted a huge rally against right-wing extremism.

The euphoria of unification gave way long ago to worries about the cost of merging the country's bankrupt formerly Communist eastern lands with its long prosperous west. The burden has been compounded by the cost of caring for tens of thousands of foreign asylum-seekers, which has bred resentment among many Germans and fueled attacks on foreigners by rightists.

All over the country, observances of what Germans call the "Pogrom Night" of 1938 were colored by worry about the right-wing violence and new signs of anti-Semitism.

Vandals painted swastikas and slogans saying "No to Arabs and Jews" on a monument to 19th century Prussian royalty in Berlin late Sunday.

The head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Ignatz Bubis, said at a ceremony in Bremen that the wounds of the Holocaust are not yet healed, and he admonished political leaders to stand up to extreme rightists.

Weak leadership was a prime cause of the collapse of Germany's post-World War I democracy, the Weimar Republic, Mr. Bubis said.

Nazi thugs attacked synagogues and Jewish homes and businesses throughout Germany on Nov. 9, 1938, leaving so much broken glass that it became known as "Crystal Night." It marked the start of open persecution of Jews and foreshadowed the Holocaust, which claimed the lives of 6 million European Jews and millions of others.

On the same date in 1989, the Berlin Wall opened, so Germany marked contradictory anniversaries Monday.

To celebrate the end of the city's di-vision, Berlin granted its highest award — honorary citizenship — to former U.S. President Ronald Reagan, former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in recognition of their services in ending the Cold War.

"The old and new wounds are healing," Mr. Gorbachev said in his acceptance speech. "The rebirth of a unified and democratic Berlin is also a symbol, the symbol of a new time, a time of overcoming not only the division of Germany, but also of all Europe."

Mr. Reagan did not attend.

Associated Press

A young demonstrator against Neo-Nazi violence holds up a mock Molotov cocktail Monday during a rally in Frankfurt, Germany.

Thrill of fight inflames some young rioters

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin — They go by various names, such as "the autonomous" or "the militics." Many Germans simply call them anarchists.

Tough and ready to brawl, Germany's violent ultra-leftists regularly shock the establishment, as they did Sunday.

A group of a few hundred extremists managed to steal the show from 350,000 demonstrators during a huge anti-racism rally, showering President Richard von Weizsäcker and other politicians with eggs, tomatoes and paint bombs.

Although they espouse leftist causes, some leftist rioters are less driven by ideology than by the sheer thrill of a fight with police. They regularly attack symbols of German might, including the offices of the Daimler-Benz conglomerate and the Deutsche Bank.

Usually in their early 20s, they dress in black with Palestinian checkered scarves ready to be used as face covers or protection against tear gas. They often wear ski masks to conceal their identities and march under red-and-black anarchist banners and black skull-and-crossbones flags.

Their preferred weapons are sticks, flares, rocks and beer bottles. Although the anarcnists are poorly equipped, it can take highly trained border troops backed by water cannon and tear gas hours to disperse them.

Every May Day, the radicals turn Berlin's Kreuzberg district into a battlefield, setting cars on fire, smashing windows and fighting with police late into the night.

Kreuzberg, where many anarchists live, is the center of Berlin's counterculture. With the fall of the Berlin Wall, the anarchists also have moved into some sections of eastern Berlin and illegally taken over abandoned houses.

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Kohl: Democracy Will Defend Itself Against Rightwing Extremism

In a policy statement to the Bundestag on Thursday (December 10, 1992) Chancellor Helmut Kohl called on democratic forces in Germany to stand against every form of political violence. "We are witnesses to a frightening increase of acts of violence in our country," the chancellor said, "of which the arson attack in Mölln is a particularly distressing example." He stressed, however, that Germany could control the violence. "Our free and democratic state is willing and able to fight violence and extremist terror with all the means at its disposal," he declared. Kohl stressed that "the use of violence must remain a taboo in our society. Whoever breaks it, must feel the full force of the law ... There is no justification for violence, for anybody," he said. "Those who believe that our country can be changed by creating a climate of intimidation, of terror and fear, are mistaken. The Federal Republic is a democracy that knows how to defend itself and we will prove it."

The chancellor cited data on the increase of criminal offenses, of which, he said, there were nearly three million in the first half of 1992. Moreover, he said, "since the first of January of this year until today, over 2,000 acts of violence with proven or suspected rightwing motivation have been registered. The majority of the perpetrators are between twelve and twenty years old. Seventeen people have been killed in 1992, of whom eight were foreigners. More than one-third of the criminal offenses were arson attacks or bombings." Additionally, he said, the total number of militant rightwingers ready to use violence has been estimated at over 6,000.

The head of the Verfassungsschutz, Germany's domestic security agency, Eckhart Werthebach, said recently that in addition to the militant rightwingers, the rightwing parties in Germany had about 40,000 members. Although these parties, which include the *Republikaner*, the *Deutsche Volksunion* (German People's Union) and the *Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands* (National Democratic Party of Germany), may not explicitly advocate violence, their open anti-foreigner programs create an atmosphere in which an outbreak of violence is, at the least, unsurprising. For this reason, a regional meeting of the *Republikaner* was recently canceled by court order.

Germany's history, the chancellor continued, and the recent National Socialist past in particular, places a particular obligation upon Germans to prevent violence, to protect the dignity of man and to guarantee human rights with all the means of the constitutional state. "We feel especial solidarity with all citizens of the Jewish faith," he declared. "We owe that to the memory of the victims of National Socialism."

In a reference to pubiic debate in Germany about whether new laws are needed to combat rightwing violence, or whether stringent application of the existing laws would suffice, the chancellor said that "it would be a false understanding of liberality if the state were to be hampered in the persecution of politically-motivated terrorists. A state that cannot ensure justice loses the trust of its citizens. When the security of its citizens is endangered, their freedom is also at risk." The existing laws must be forcefully applied and respect for the law must be created and ensured." At the same time, he declared that "where existing laws do not suffice, they must be changed."

The chancellor also cited the commission set up recently to develop ideas for a "security offensive" as proof of the government's willingness to act. He called on the states to "not only consider questions of jurisdiction, but also to show the utmost in national joint action together with the federal government in the fight against political terrorism." "Those who stand aside or look away only contribute to encouraging violence," he said.

from: The Week in Germany, December 11, 1992, pp. 1-2.

Violence Against Foreigners

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung,
(September 15, 1992):

"However, this understanding (on the part of people outside Germany for the situation there) will fade, the longer German politicians fail to end the chain of violent acts, which is without parallel in western Europe, if one excludes separatist terror. The impression is becoming stronger abroad that there is a lack of effective police action and legal countermeasures, because there is no decisive political leadership. A shaking of heads can be observed about the fact that the still unusually prosperous Germans, in a European comparison, are still squawking because of the 'costs of unification,' that is to say, quarreling about investments in the future, without noticing that burdens from the past are threatening to grow beyond their control."

Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich,
(September 16, 1992):

"With the policy change of the SPD leadership regarding asylum matters, a hope might have arisen, namely the end of the disastrous party quarrels. But it is already fading before the policy change has been completed. The Social Democrats will struggle with Article 16 of the constitution during their special party conference; however, the Union parties are already concentrating on Article 19, on the abolition of the legal protection for refugees. The heavy-handed quarrel is being continued under a new guise: in the future, the Geneva refugee convention is to be used as a standard. What this means ... will be contested as much the meaning of article 16 has been until now. If the fundamental right to asylum is reduced to a simple asylum right, then the second step in the quarrel will center on whether the simple asylum right must become a mere granting of asylum. If that is the way it turns out, then God help Germany! In a time of individual and organized manhunts, only those who come out most strongly for those who are threatened, and against the manhunters, have the right to change laws. Any law and order begins with the defense of life and limb. This means: the CSU should take up the suggestion from the president of the National Association of Chambers of Commerce and assume sponsorship for refugee homes. And Helmut Kohl and Björn Engholm should call together their regional organizations and put themselves at the head of a mass demonstration against the violence. Without such manifestations of basic common convictions, any changes in the law are immoral and dangerous."

Nürnberger Nachrichten,
(September 15, 1992):

"(The violence in Germany) long ago ceased to be about an amendment to or change of the relevant article in the Basic Law, and it's not even primarily about how many refugees and resettlers a society can absorb. What's really at stake are the basic values to which the Federal Republic is oriented. Not one night has passed since the riots in Rostock in which refugees were not attacked and often inadequately protected. The fact that most of these incidents took place in eastern Germany is no reason for leniency. Since October 3, 1990, the Basic Law has applied to the area of the former German Democratic Republic as well. It opens - perhaps we must refresh our memories? - with the words 'The dignity of man shall be inviolable. To respect and protect it shall be the duty of all state authority.' Death threats against foreigners and Molotov cocktails thrown at asylum-seeker shelters are not 'riots,' as they are often minimizingly termed. They are attacks on the constitution."

from: The Week in Germany, September 18, 1992, p.3.

The New Asylum Agreement

Article 1

Süddeutsche Zeitung (December 8, 1992):

"A compromise has been made. It was yearned for because the damage from the twenty-year-long debate on asylum had already assumed democracy-endangering proportions, because the political atmosphere was and is unbearably poisoned. Nevertheless, the price for the end of the debate is too high. The state is secretly weaseling out of the guarantee of a constitutional procedure. It is abusing the right to asylum in its own way, by allowing it to remain, but only as a dummy. The complete elimination of the basic right to asylum would be more honest. Whether the new Article 16a of the Basic Law is unconstitutional will be up to the highest court, in Karlsruhe. In any case, this is a dishonest constitutional right; the compromise appears to preserve a basic right at its core. But it does exactly the opposite: it keeps the shell and destroys the essence."
from: The Week in Germany, December 11, 1992, p. 3.

Article 2

Frankfurter Rundschau (December 8, 1992):

"There it lies, the basic right to protection from political persecution, undermined and shattered in 50 hours of haggling among the Christian Democrats, the Christian Social Union, the Free Democrats and the Social Democrats. If the so-called compromise becomes law, Article 16 of the constitution will lose its substance. The desire for asylum, even if only for a short time, must be taken under consideration. That's what the Basic Law states now. In future, the constitution is to bar nearly all those who flee to us from a hearing and from the possible right to remain in the country. 'Persons persecuted on political grounds shall enjoy the right of asylum - but not in Germany.' If the great Bonn asylum coalition were honest and courageous, they would have suggested that formulation for a new Article 16. The change they seek to the Basic Law means that refugees who come into the Federal Republic by law (and they are more than 90 percent) have practically no chance for a hearing. Because the established parties will raise all European Community member nations and all Germany's neighboring nations to the status of secure third countries in short order."
from: The Week in Germany, September 18, 1992, p. 3.

Article 3

General-Anzeiger (Bonn, December 8, 1992):

"The goal of preserving the individual right to asylum will not be reached. At least this much is correct: this basic right will remain in the constitution. However, hardly anyone will actually be able to exercise it. The trick that the CDU/CSU proposed and the SPD and the FDP thought they had to accept is easy: the Federal Republic will be surrounded by a wreath of countries that are declared as secure 'third countries.' Whoever comes from these countries no longer has a chance of an asylum hearing. This way of shuffling off the problem may still be permissible with other countries in the European Community (after all, everyone talks about European harmonization of asylum laws), but in dealings with Poland, the Czech and Slovak Republics, Austria and Switzerland, it's asking too much."
from: The Week in Germany, September 18, 1992, p. 3.

Article 4

die tageszeitung (Berlin, December 8, 1992):

"If ever a compromise earned the adjective rotten, this is it. The internal sign is: we're showing how to use the constitution to create false labels and are thereby laying the groundwork for the often-called-for constitutional patriotism. In foreign policy terms, the enlarged Germany once again shows little sensitivity to its neighbors. After the costs of unification were shunted off on the rest of Europe through high interest rates, now the poor eastern European countries on the periphery of the EC are to serve as collection centers for the ever poorer and politically persecuted... But perhaps the SPD leadership miscalculated with this merciless policy of solidarity with the voters. In any case, on the same evening that the established politicians saved the Basic Law in their own way, in the center of Bavaria, despite (Bavarian Prime Minister Max) Streibl, (Federal Finance Min-

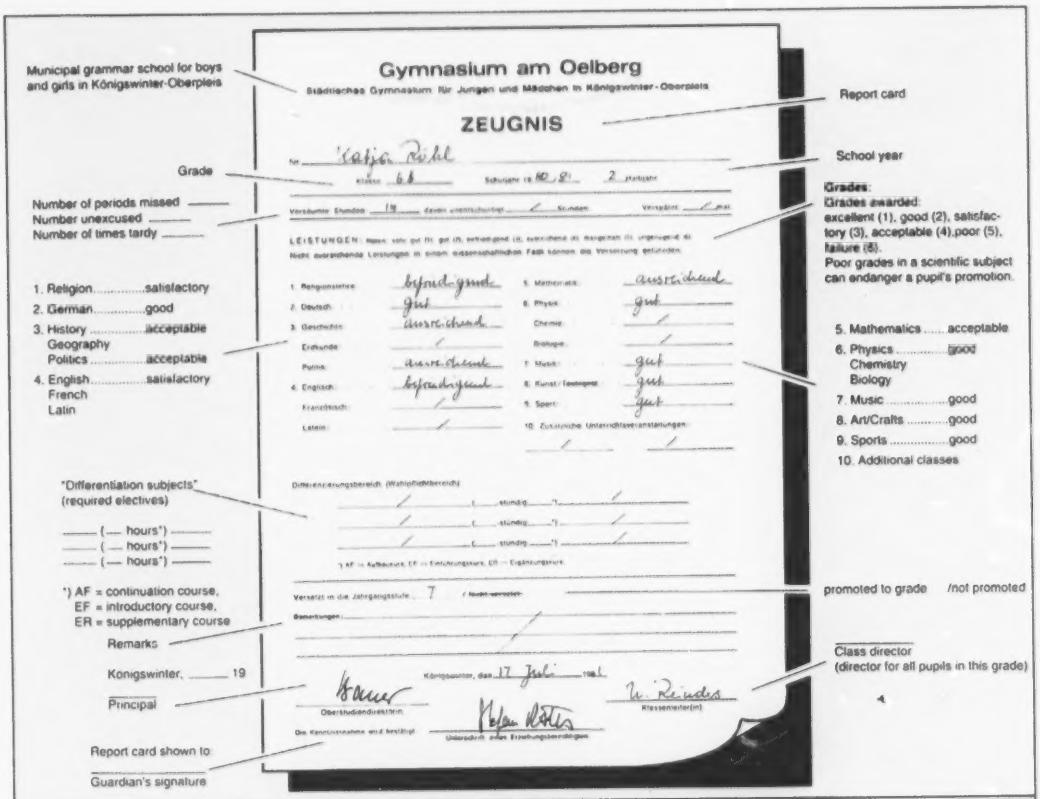
The New Asylum Agreement Page 2

ster Theo) Waigel, and (Bavarian Minister for Land Development and Environment) Gauweiler, 300,000 people made it clear (at a demonstration in Munich) that they want something other than refugee-free shopping during extended shopping hours on Saturday."
from: The Week in Germany, September 18, 1992, p. 3.

Article 5
Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung (December 8, 1992):
"Only quiet voices and cautious appraisals are really adequate for the remarkable compromise which has finally been reached on amending the right to asylum in the Basic Law. In mutual responsibility, the governing parties and the Social Democratic opposition fulfilled a difficult and unpleasant duty. The way that they did so was not commendable in all its phases. Even if the agreements were necessary earlier, they will now lead to a sustained alleviation of the problem. New borders were drawn between protection for the politically persecuted and the general immigration problem that cannot be solved with Article 16. The limitations promise to work in practice; in all probability, there will be palpable relief by mid-1993."
from: The Week in Germany, September 18, 1992, p. 3.

Article 6
Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung (Heidelberg, December 8, 1992):
"What has now become possible under incredible domestic political pressure must not be talked to death again. Whether this agreement will hold up the dikes that let through political refugees but keep back so-called economic refugees, nobody knows. It rather looks as if the flood of suffering people from eastern to western Europe will swell. Bonn only diminished the incentive to see Germany as the only door to knock at."
from: The Week in Germany, September 18, 1992, p. 3.

The School Schedule



· Time-table ·

Harald Müller — Grade 9c

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7.45 – 8.30	History	—	Latin	English	History	Mathematics
8.35 – 9.20	German	German	Latin	Mathematics	English	French
9.25 – 10.10	English	Latin	Physics	German	French	Physics
10.30 – 11.15	Mathematics	Mathematics	Art/Crafts	German	Biology	Chemistry
11.20 – 12.05	French	Geography	Art/Crafts	Chemistry	Religion	Music
12.10 – 12.55	Religion	English	German	—	French	—
15.00 – 16.30			Sports			

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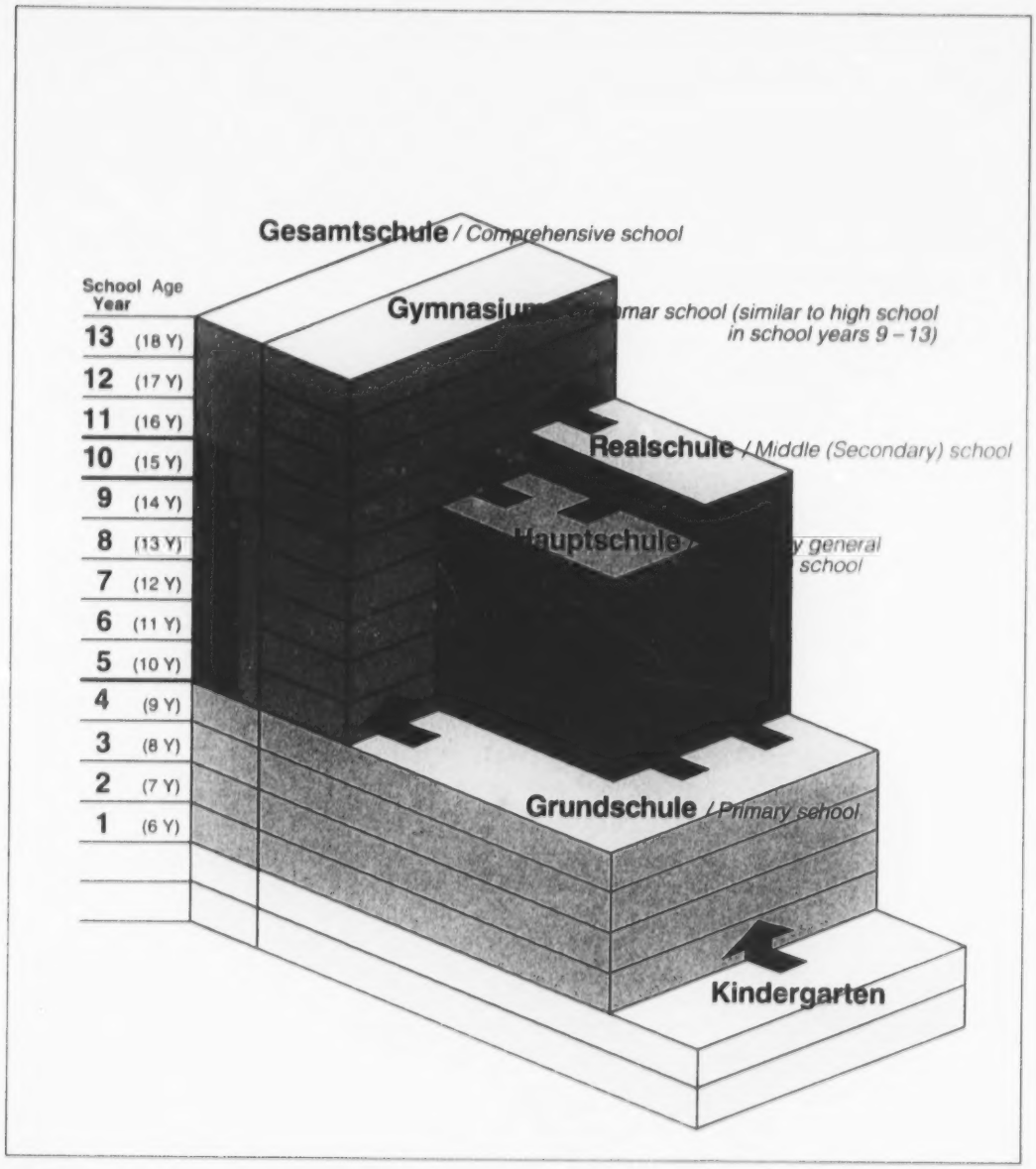
The School System



A Primer on German Schools

Choosing a Track

In Germany compulsory public education begins at age 6 and continues for nine to 12 years with the possibility of an additional three years of vocational schooling. After *Grundschule* (elementary school, grades one through four), students choose one of three options:

- *Hauptschule*, a middle school, grades 5-9, with the probability of continuing study at a vocational school for three years beyond the ninth grade.
- *Realschule*, middle/secondary school, grades 5-10, where students prepare for mid-level, non-professional careers.
- *Gymnasium*, middle/secondary school, grades 5-13, where the focus is on preparing for higher education.

Vocational Schools

The six types of post-middle/secondary vocational schools in Germany are:

- *Berufsschule* - part-time, for students taking initial vocational training and those who go to work after Hauptschule and are required to complete additional schooling.
- *Berufsfachschule* - full-time, for students who have graduated from Hauptschule or Realschule.
- *Berufsaufbauschule* - full-time, mid-level, for those who want to broaden their general and vocational training after compulsory vocational training.
- *Fachoberschule* - part-time, advanced-level, for students in 11th and 12th grades who have completed Realschule and want more theoretical and practical education in fields such as engineering, business administration, home economics, social work, design, navigation. A diploma from Fachoberschule allows a student to enter Fachhochschule (technical college).
- *Berufliches Gymnasium* - full-time, advanced-level, a Gymnasium with vocational emphasis, courses in economics and technical sciences. With a diploma from here a student can continue at an institution of higher education.
- *Fachschule* - full-time, advanced-level, offering advanced vocational as well as general education for students who will be mid-level managers in the workplace. Most students here have worked for several years in their field of specialization.

In Germany, attending college or university is not the usual course for all students. In fact, only about one-third of all students leaving school in any given year will do so. Approximately two-thirds will enter vocational training within the traditional dual system: a combination of hands-on, practical experience and theoretical instruction in the skill of their choice. Transparency 12 demonstrates this two-sided approach to training.

The opportunities for vocational training in Germany are great. Possibilities exist in almost every firm and company, big or small; public vocational training schools are within the geographic reach of every potential trainee in the country. At present, there are opportunities for training in the country. Currently, there are opportunities for training in over 420 different skills and trades.

The vocational training system is supported by the government and supervised by local chambers of commerce and industry. Apprentices are paid a substantial wage, the exact amount of which varies according to the skill in question and increases in the course of the training.

At present, 1.7 million apprenticeship opportunities exist in Germany. In the United States, a nation with a population three times the size of Germany's, there are just 300,000. Experts and business leaders agree that this system of vocational training contributes in no small way to Germany's economic strength and success in the world market. Daimler-Benz offers a total of 17,000 training positions in 80 skills within its different subsidiary companies (Mercedes-Benz, AEG, Deutsche Aerospace and InterServices.) At Daimler-Benz, most apprentices train for automotive and industrial mechanics, airplane construction mechanics and electronic communications specialities, and during the 3-4 years' training, the young men and women are paid on average $700 per month.

Higher Education

German institutions of higher education include degree-granting universities and technical colleges for study in the arts and sciences and professions; teacher colleges; music academies; art academies; general colleges and special discipline colleges.

Apprentices

Apprentices

Apprenticeship Period
(3 years)

Practical (on-the-job) Training

Business/Training Workshop

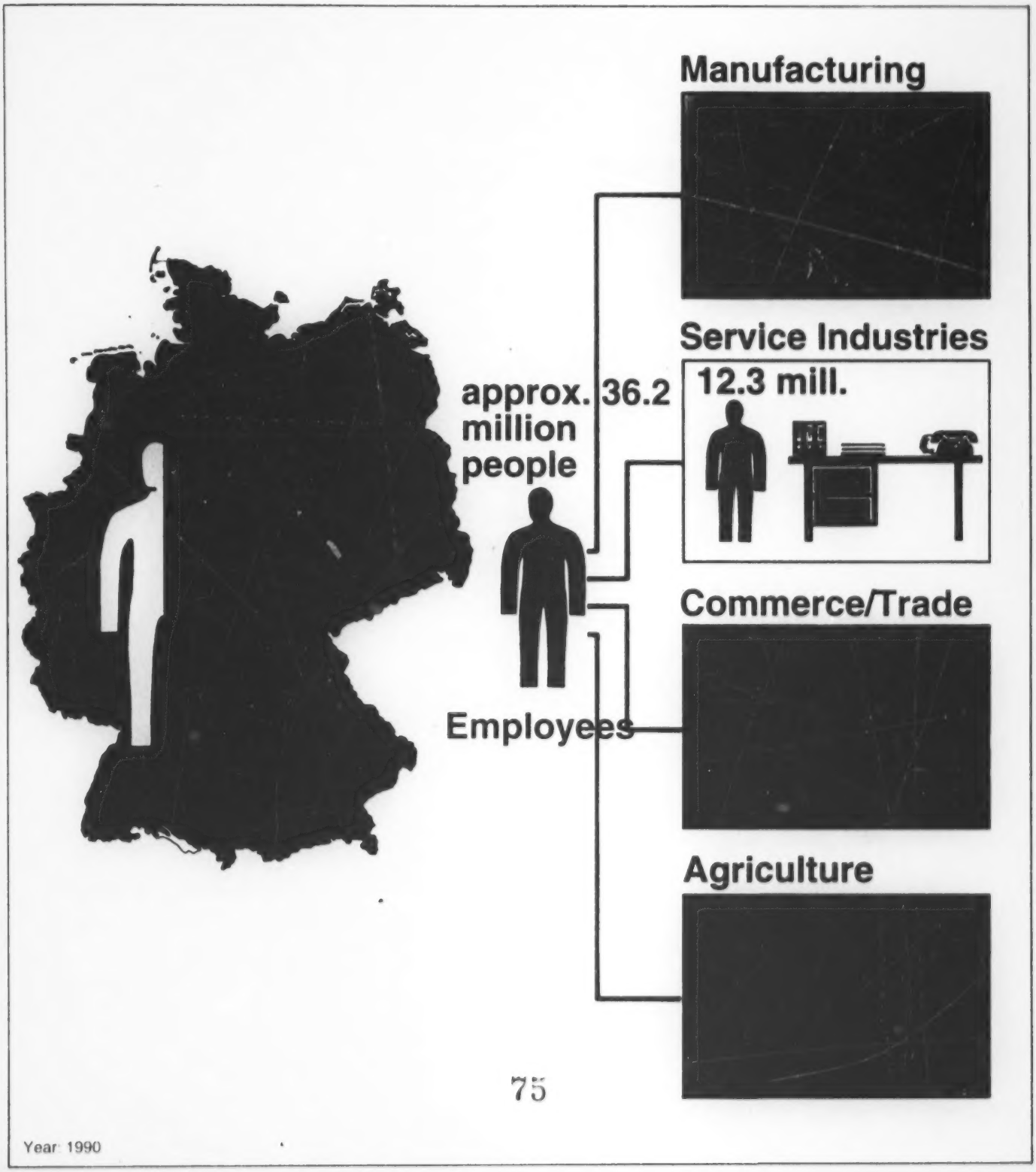
Theoretical Training

Vocational School
(8–10 hours per week)

Certified Full-Time Worker

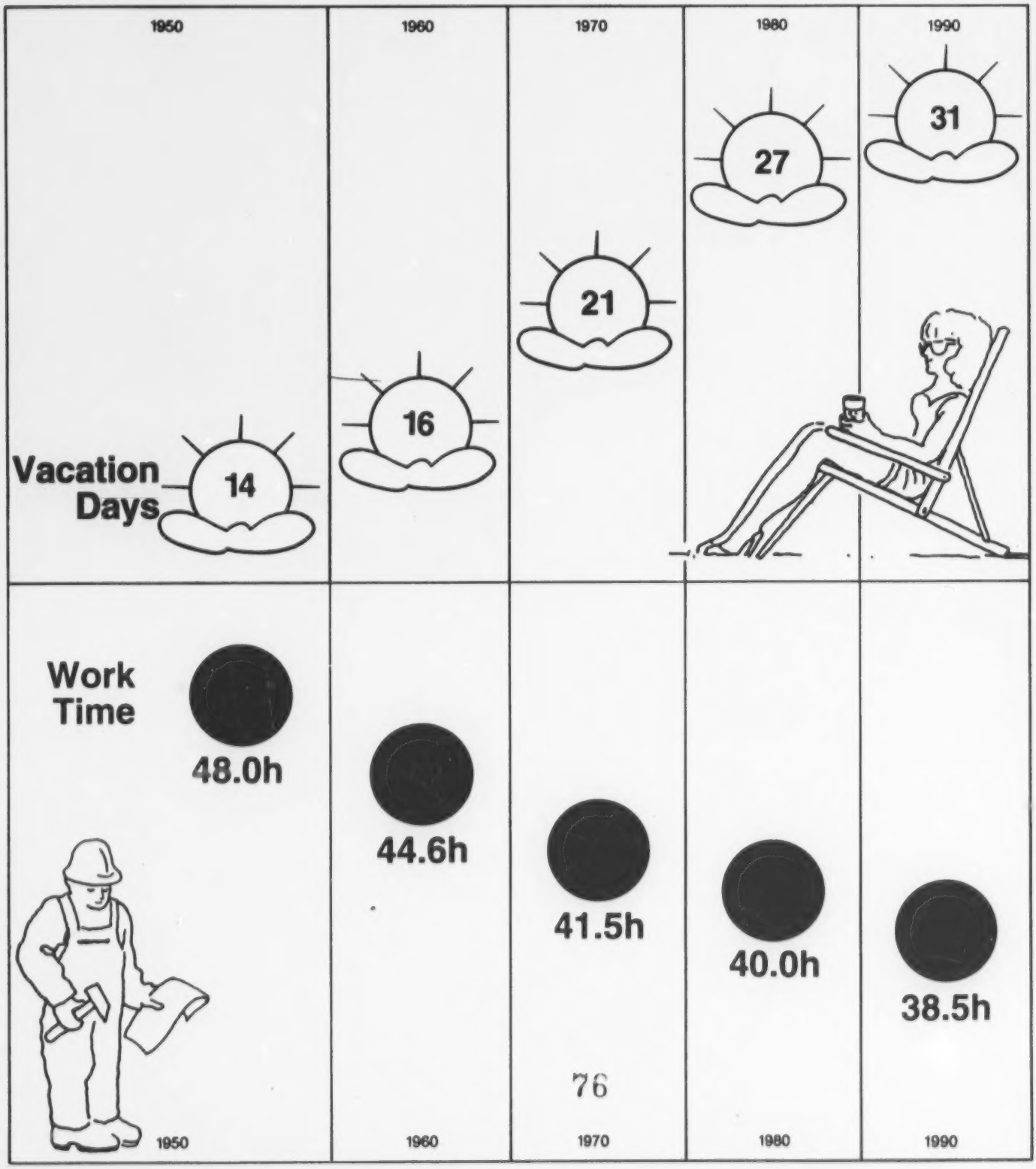
Employment

Transparency 1



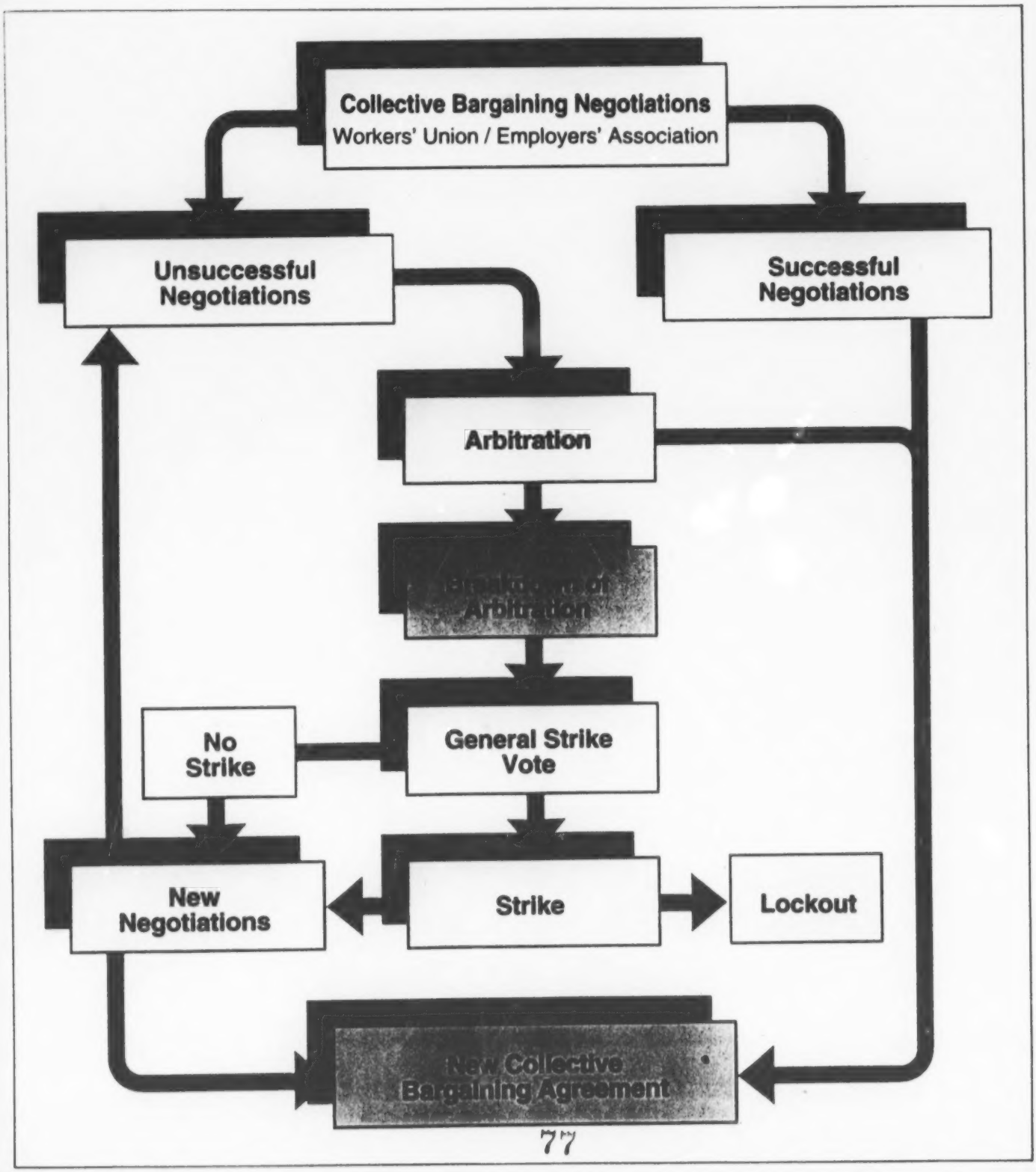
Work Time and Vacation Time

Transparency 2



Partners: Employers, Employees, and Unions

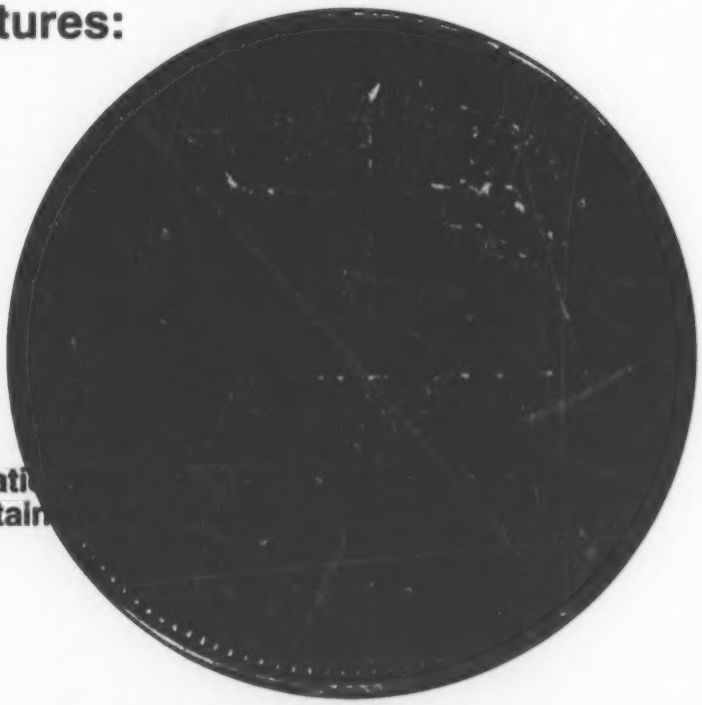
Transparency 3



Average Monthly Income (Example II Family)

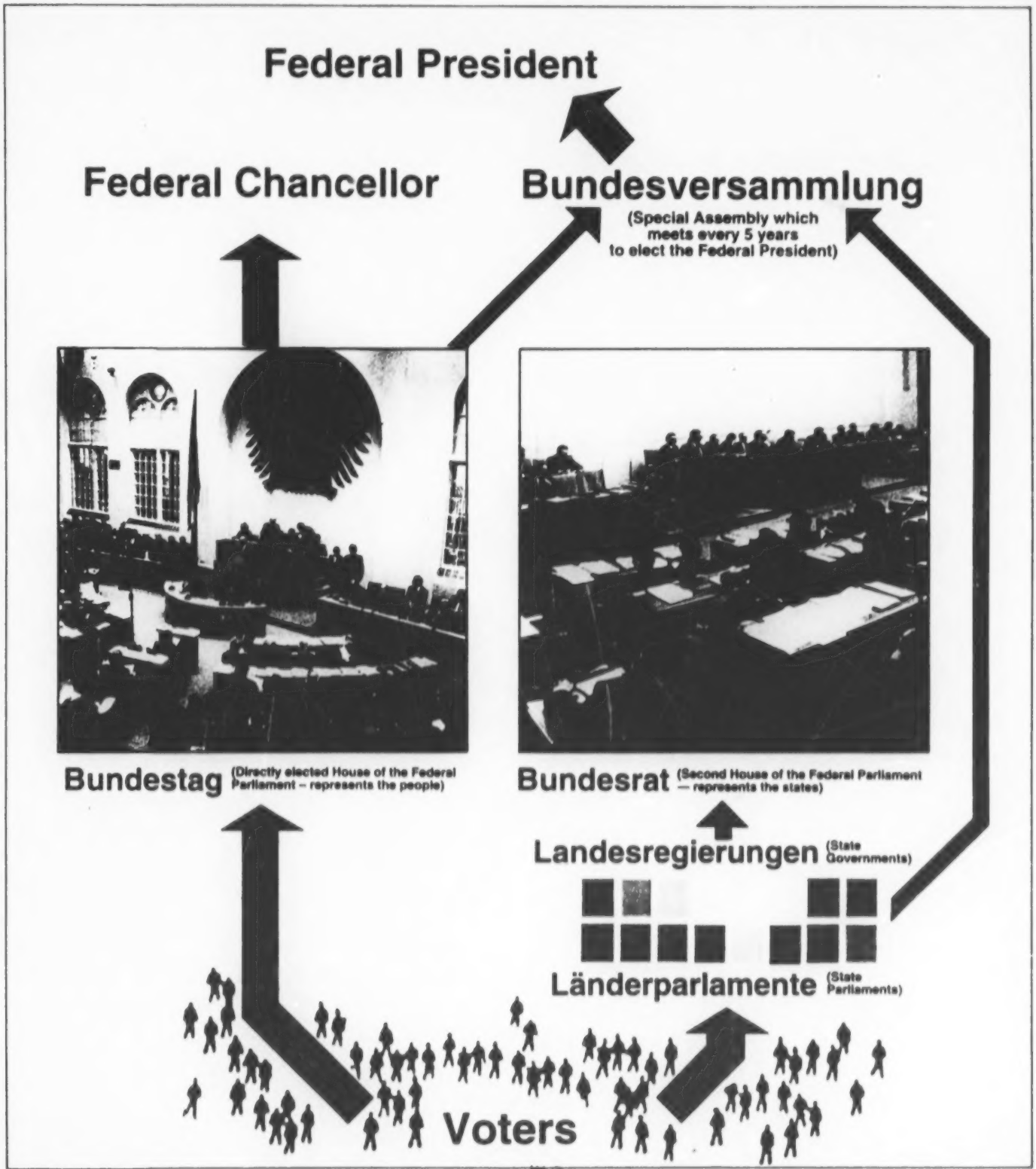
Gross		5,534	DM
Taxes	–	453	DM
Social Security Premiums	–	760	DM
Other Income	+	265	DM
Approximate Disposable Income	=	4,586	DM

Average Expenditures:



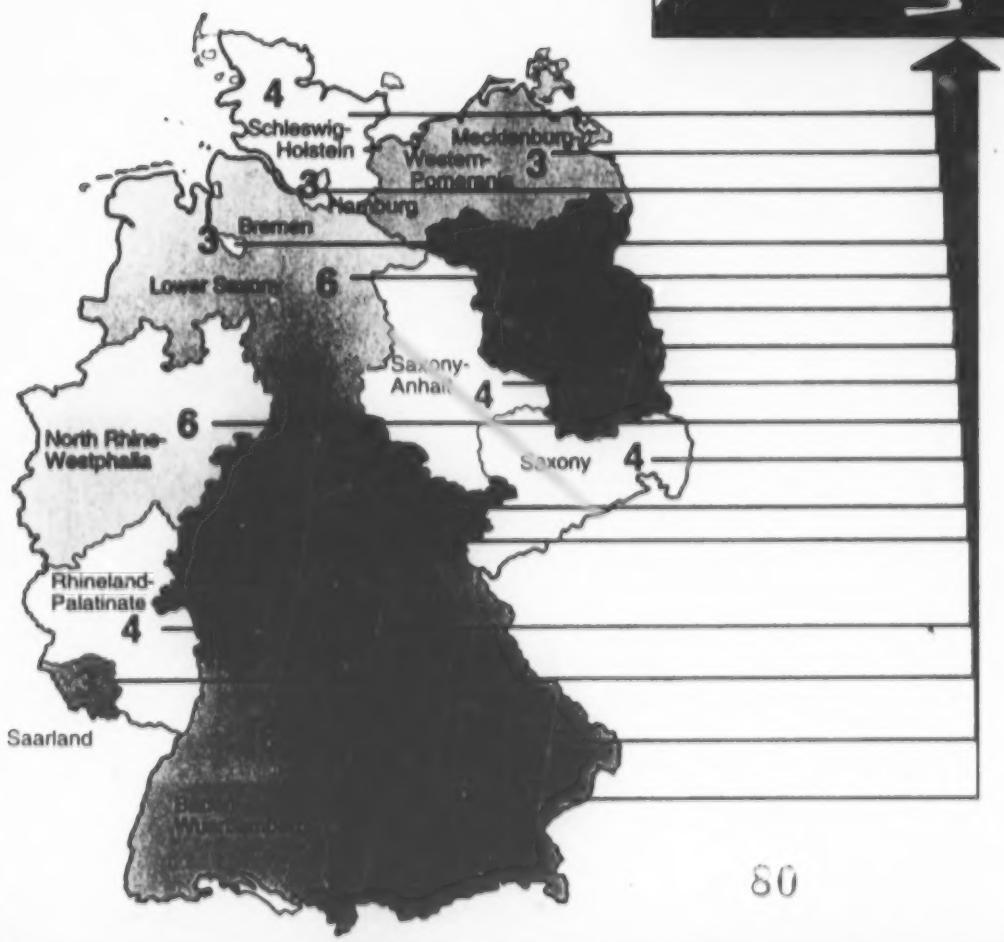
Educati
Entertain

The Most Important German Political Institutions Transparency 5A


Federal President
Federal Chancellor
Bundesversammlung
(Special Assembly which meets every 5 years to elect the Federal President)
Bundestag (Directly elected House of the Federal Parliament – represents the people)
Bundesrat (Second House of the Federal Parliament — represents the states)
Landesregierungen (State Governments)
Länderparlamente (State Parliaments)
Voters

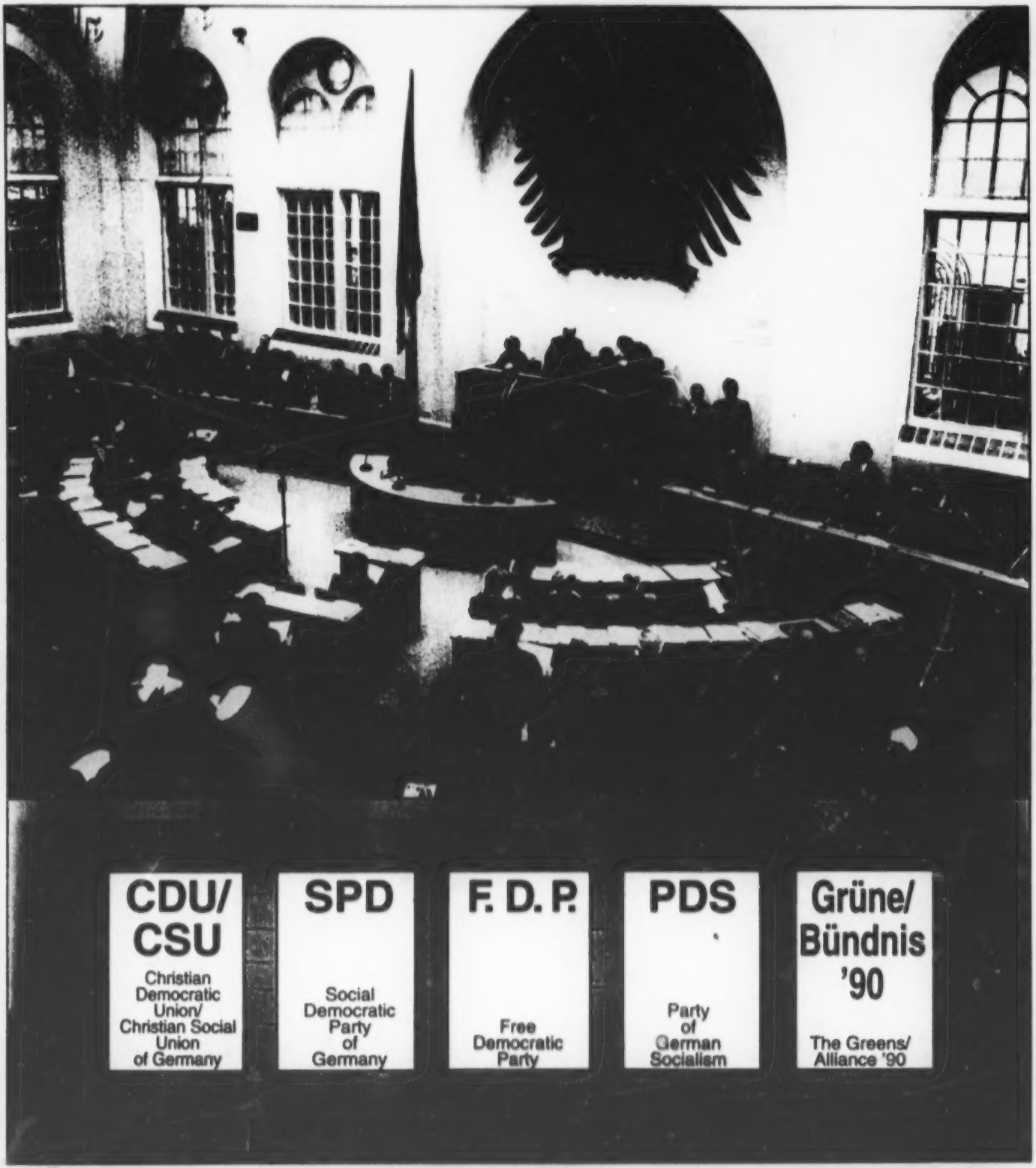
The Bundesrat has a total of 68 Members

(representing the states as shown on the map)



Political Parties in the German Bundestag

Transparency 6

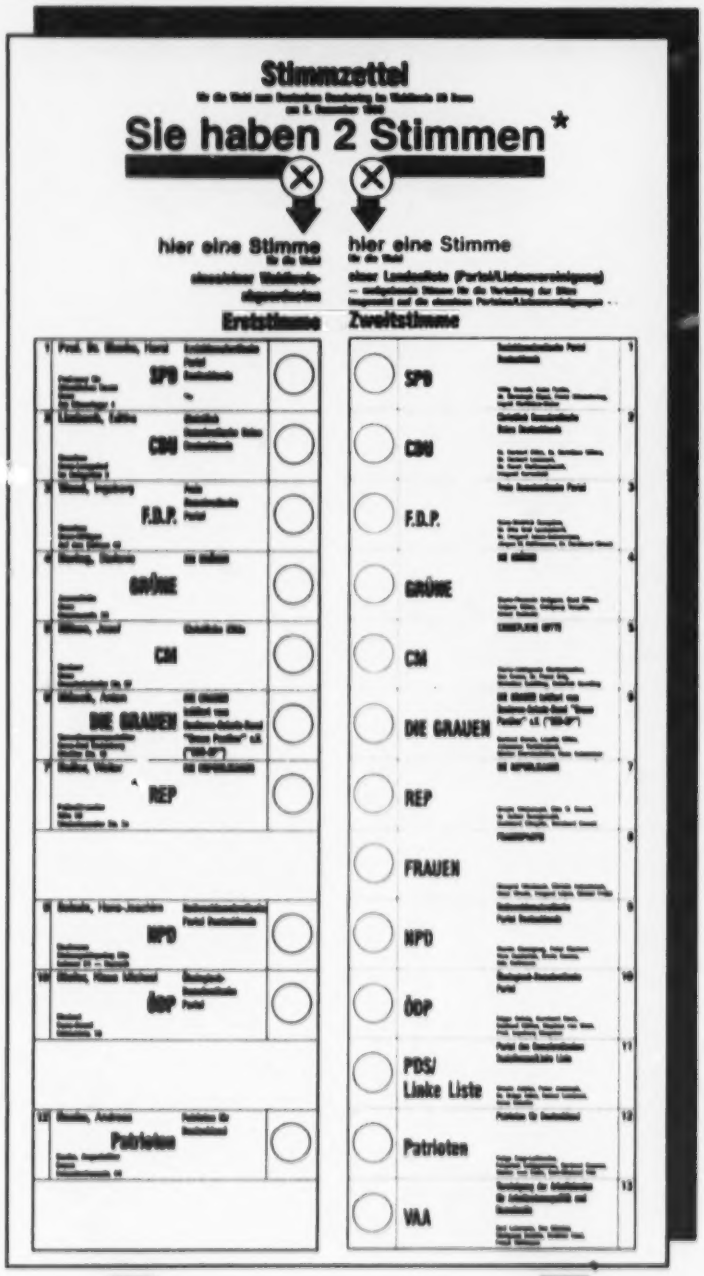


Ballot **Transparency 7**

Ballot

for the elections to the German Bundestag in the Bonn voting district 63 on 2nd December 1990

one vote for a voting district representative



one vote for a candidate of a party list

328 Winners in district elections

328 Candidates according to party lists

656 Representatives of the German Bundestag

* you have two votes

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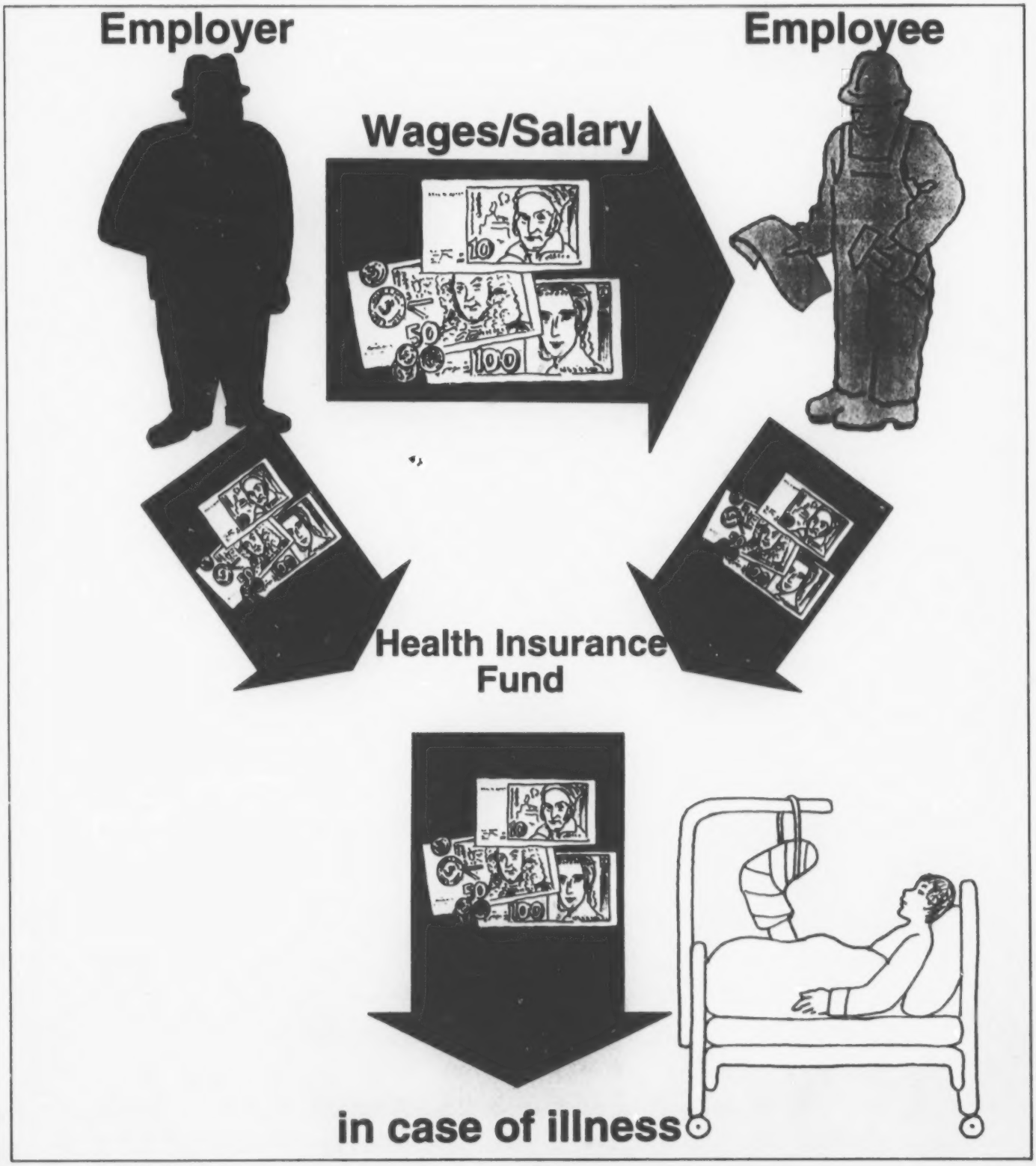
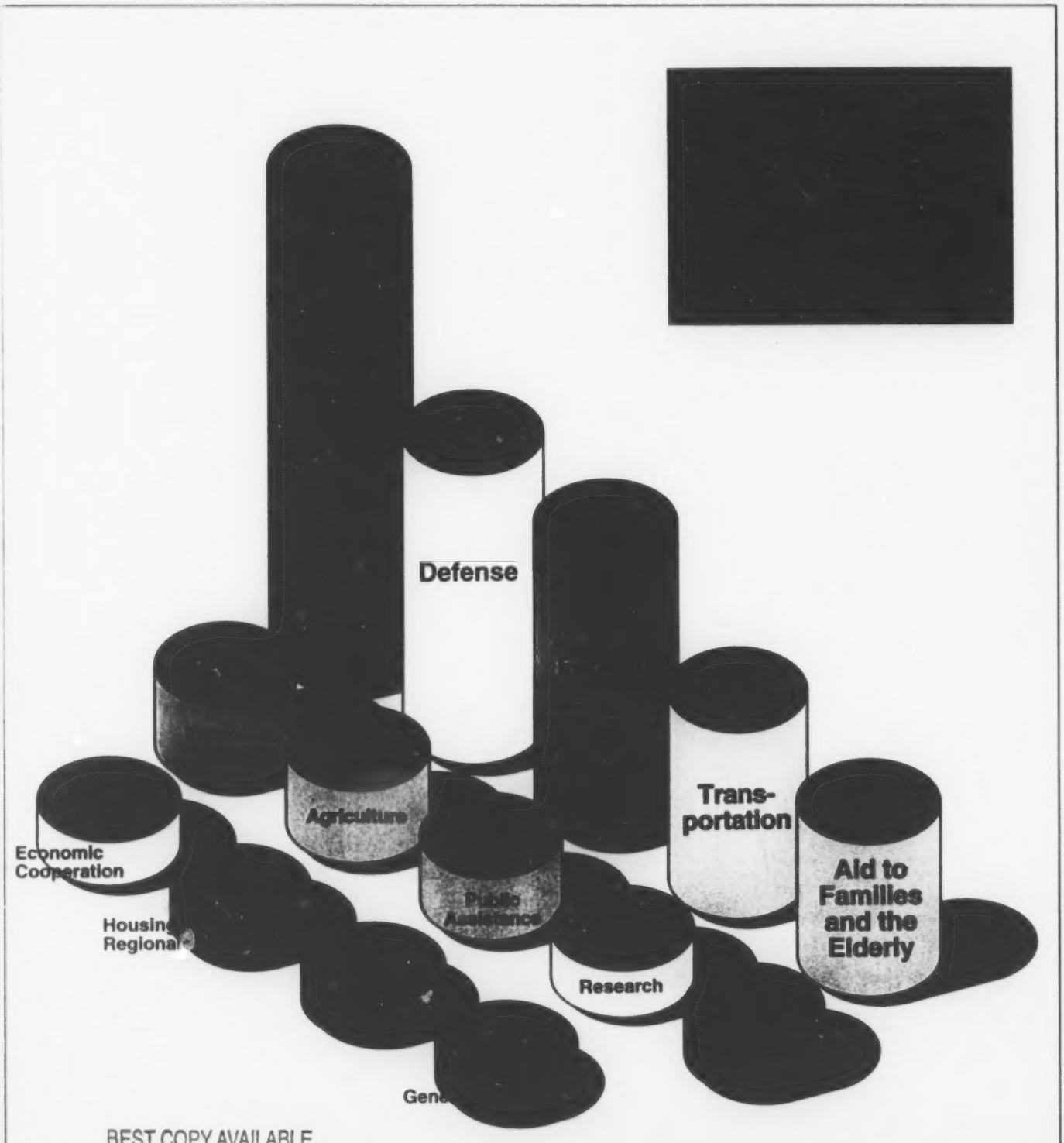

Employer
Employee
Wages/Salary
Health Insurance Fund
in case of illness



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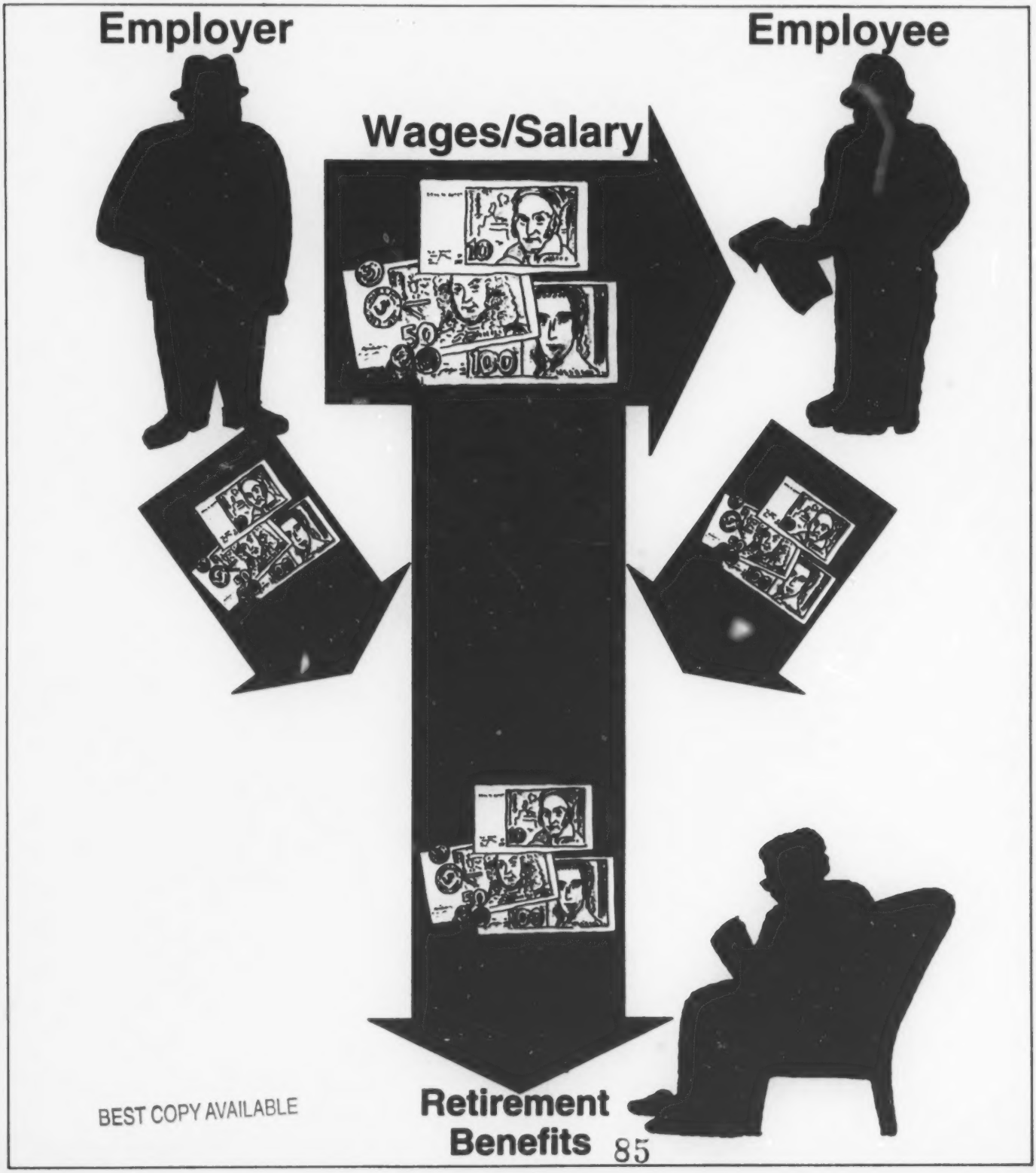
Social Security: Care for the Elderly **Transparency 10**



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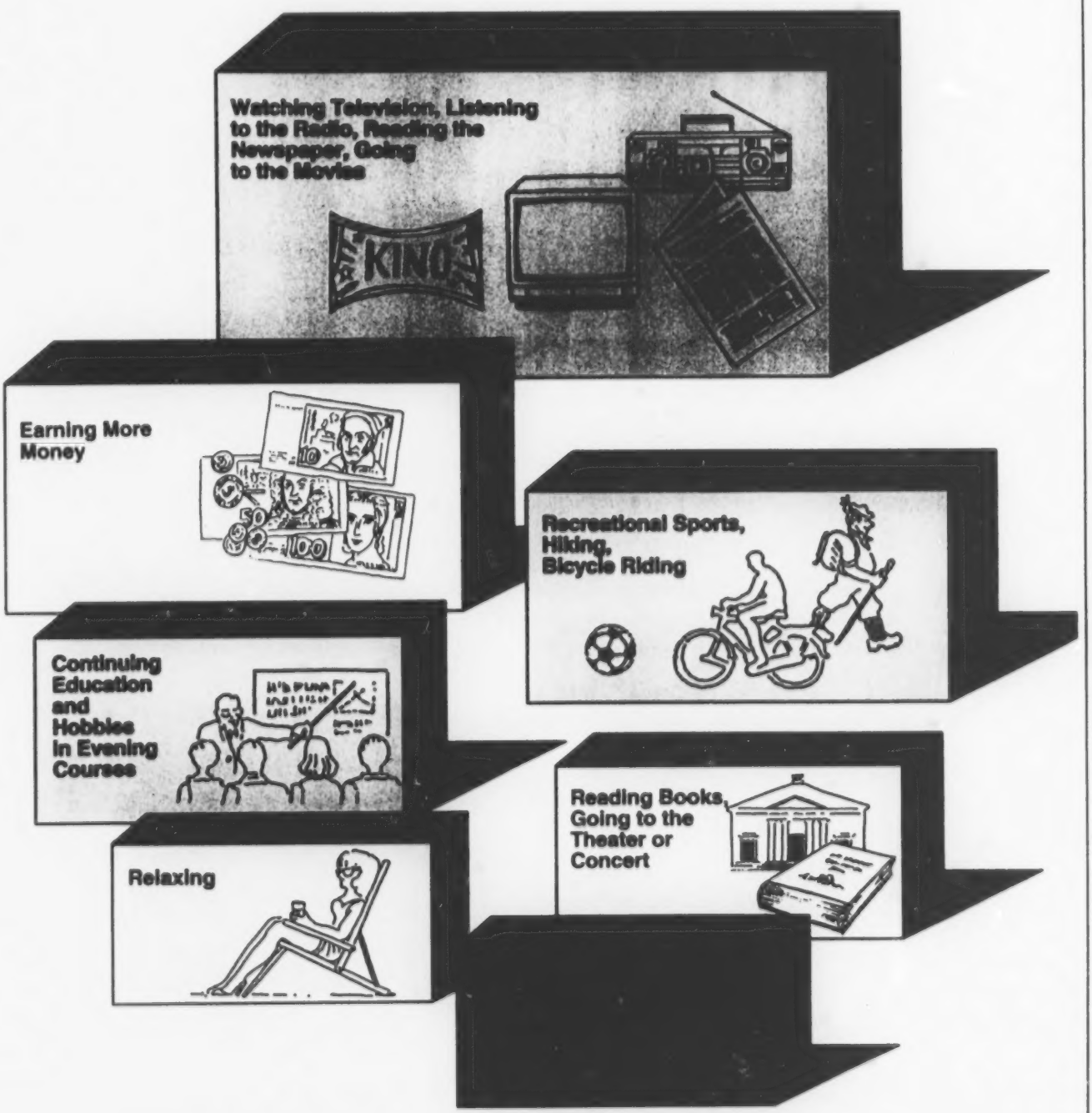
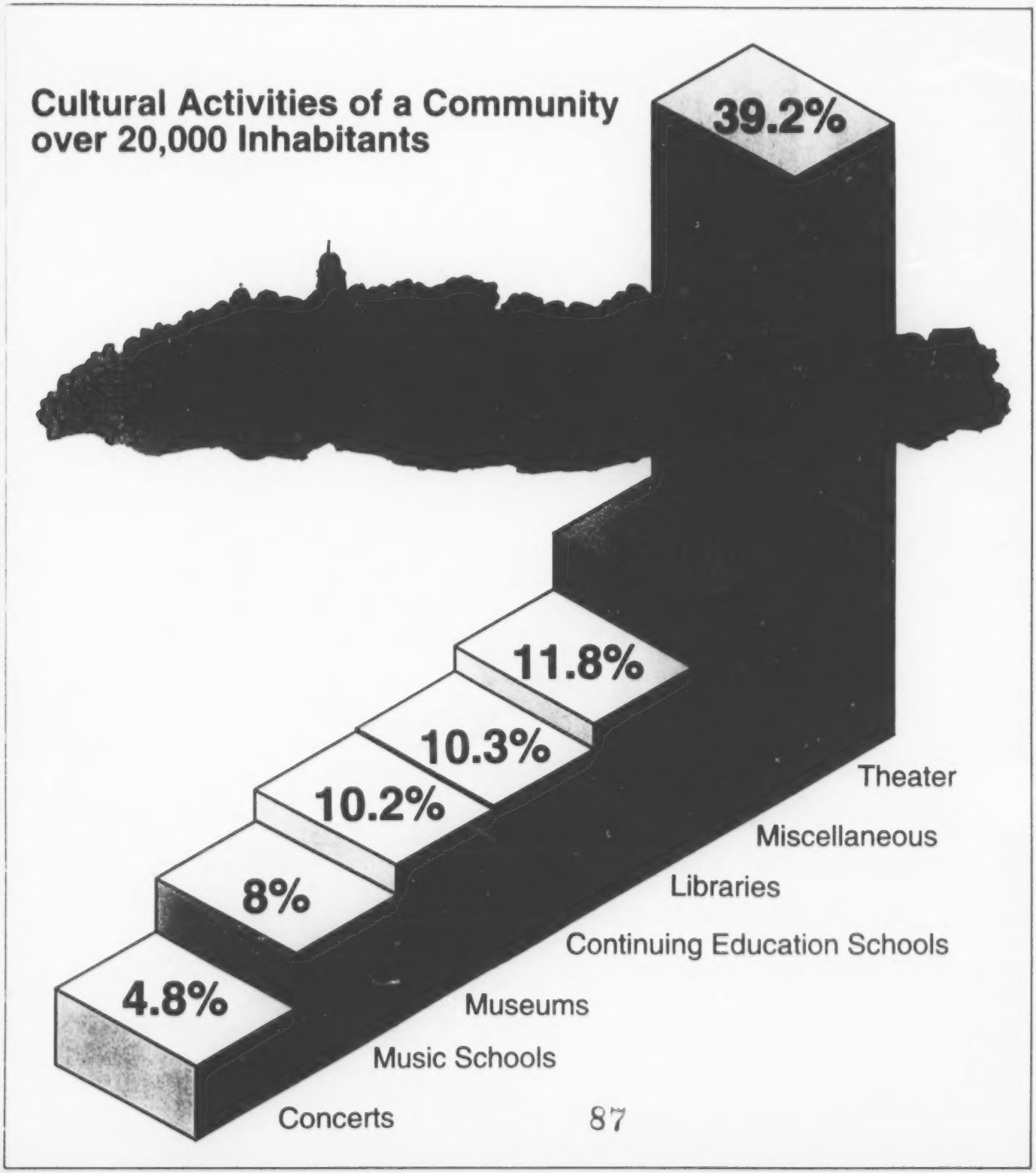
Leisure Time

Transparency 11

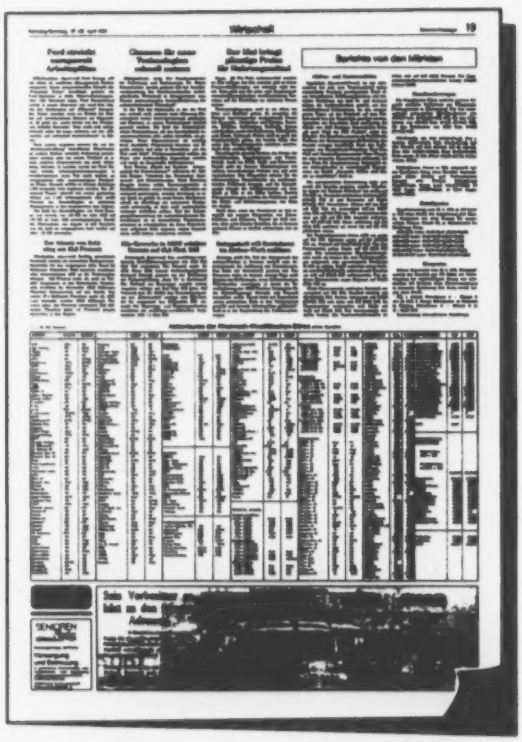

Watching Television, Listening to the Radio, Reading the Newspaper, Going to the Movies
KINO
Earning More Money
Recreational Sports, Hiking, Bicycle Riding
Continuing Education and Hobbies in Evening Courses
Reading Books, Going to the Theater or Concert
Relaxing


Cultural Activities of a Community over 20,000 Inhabitants
39.2%
11.8%
10.3%
10.2%
8%
4.8%
Theater
Miscellaneous
Libraries
Continuing Education Schools
Museums
Music Schools
Concerts

General-Anzeiger

Heftiger Streit um Renten im Bundestag

Irak beugt sich US-Ultimatum



Bonner Stadtanzeiger

Hardtberg

Bad Godesberg

„Die Probleme werden verschwiegen oder verniedlicht"

Tageskalender für Hardtberg

Sport

So gut war Becker auf Asche noch nie

DEB-Team fand die richtige Einstellung

Die Formkurve der Tischtennis-Herren steigt

ZÖRNER

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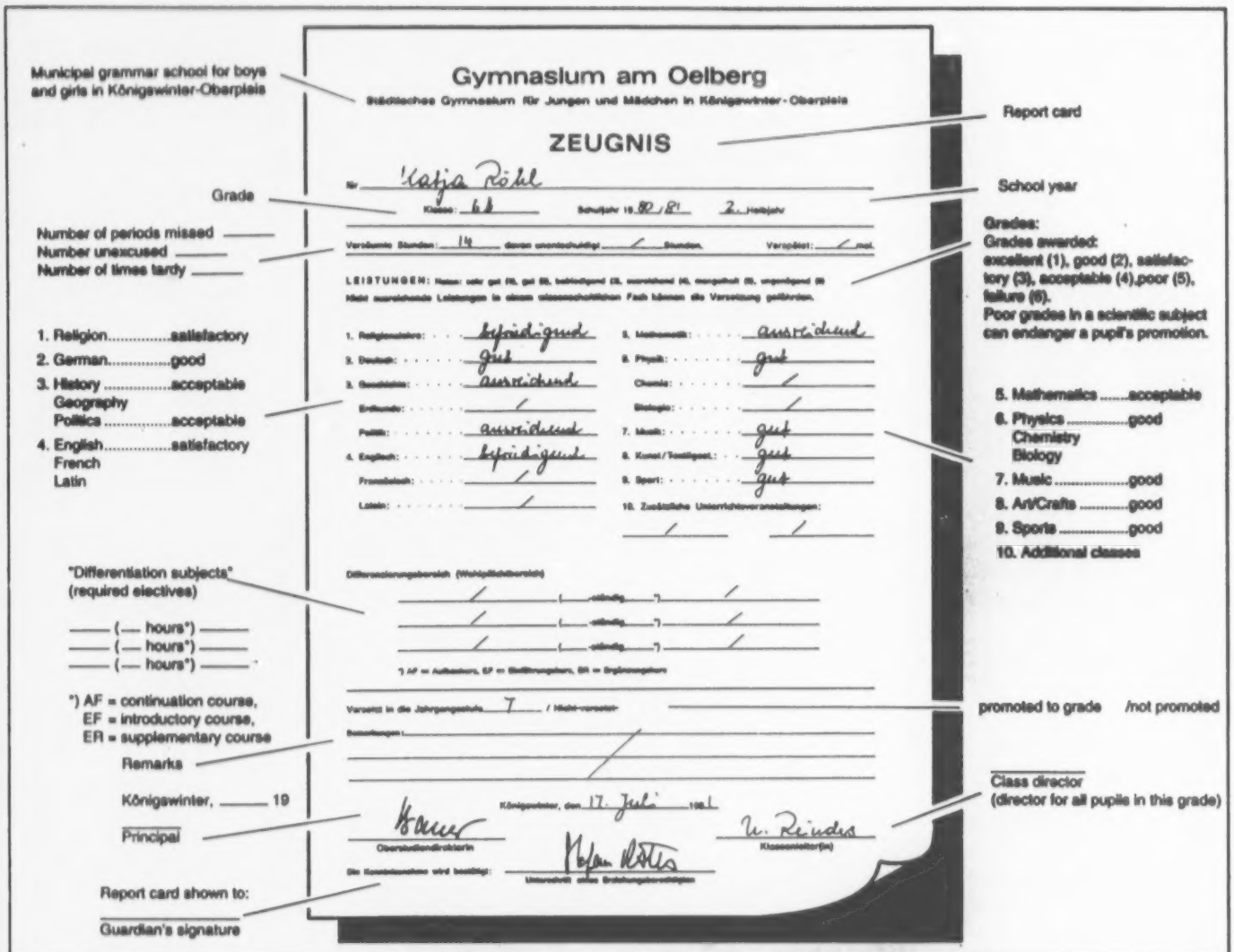
Radio and Television

Transparency 14

Year: 1992

The School Schedule

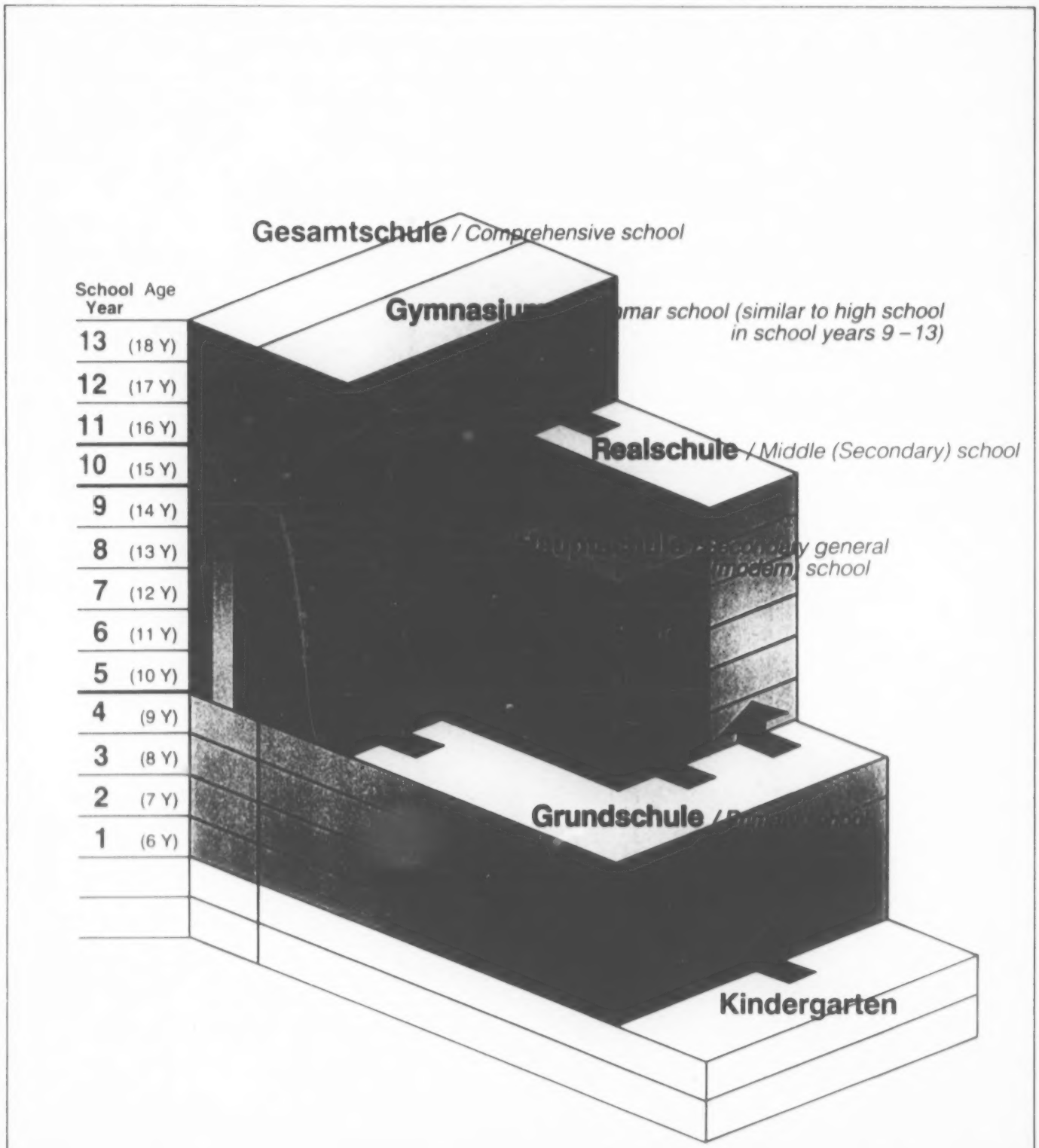
Transparency 15A



Harald Müller	· Time-table ·					Grade 9c
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7.45 – 8.30	History	—	Latin	English	History	Mathematics
8.35 – 9.20	German	German	Latin	Mathematics	English	French
9.25 – 10.10	English	Latin	Physics	German	French	Physics
10.30 – 11.15	Mathematics	Mathematics	Art/Crafts	German	Biology	Chemistry
11.20 – 12.05	French	Geography	Art/Crafts	Chemistry	Religion	Music
12.10 – 12.55	Religion	English	German	—	French	—
15.00 – 16.30			Sports			

The School System

Transparency 15B



Apprentices

Apprenticeship Period

(3 years)

Practical (on-the-job) Training

Business/Training Workshop

+

Theoretical Training

Vocational School

(8–10 hours per week)

Certified Full-Time Worker

The America 2000 National Education Goals

By the year 2000:

1. All children in American will start school ready to learn.
2. The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.
3. American students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography; and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our modern economy.
4. U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.
5. Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
6. Every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.